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THE TIMES

How London's clubs
are coping with
hard times, page 16

Mr Thorpe denies any part in alleged murder plot

Mr Thorpe issued an absolute denial yesterday that he had ever been involved in any alleged plot to kill or harm Mr Norman Scott and claimed that he would not resign his parliamentary seat. He repeated that although he had had

a "brief affectionate" friendship with Mr Scott no sexual activity of any kind took place. When Mr Thorpe was asked if he had ever had a homosexual relationship his lawyers disallowed the question.

Refusal to resign from the Commons

Fred Emery
Editor

In his statement Mr Thorpe reaffirmed his earlier position that although he had a brief "affectionate friendship" for Mr Scott in the early 1960s "no sexual activity of any kind took place."

An invitation by a BBC reporter to Mr Thorpe to say whether he had ever had any homosexual relationship brought the tensest moment. Mr Thorpe's wife, Marion, who sat next to her husband, exclaimed: "Stand up and put that question again," Mr Keith Graves, of the BBC, did so.

Mr Thorpe's lawyer, Mr John Montgomerie, a partner in Lord Goodman's firm, interrupted to disallow the question. When pressed by others to answer regardless of his lawyer Mr Thorpe said it was not "the major allegation". He advised the reporter that it was best to follow legal advice.

The extraordinary setting for the meeting, called by Mr Thorpe, was after a last-minute change, not the former office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioner in "old" Scotland Yard, but the more congenial library of the National Liberal Club.

The overhead light made Mr Thorpe, his wife, Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely, and the lawyer look as if they had come for a legal proceeding. Mr Thorpe quickly turned the psychological tables by going on the offensive, savaging the reputations of his accusers and scoring off the press.

Lawyer disallows question on private life



Mr Thorpe leaving his home in London to attend the press conference.

Serge Clark
Editorial Correspondent
During the press conference, Mr Thorpe said: "I am chairman of the meeting because of my link and my affection for Mr Thorpe and also because of mounting admiration for Mr and Marion Thorpe in their current predicament."

Keith Graves, of the BBC, the fourth question, said the whole matter hinged on Mr Thorpe's private life. Therefore it was necessary to ask and it only fair to ask: "Have you had a homosexual relationship?"

John Montgomerie, a partner in Goodman's, Mr Thorpe's adviser, intervened to say: "I cannot allow Mr Thorpe to answer that question. I do not propose to say why it is pernicious and indecent to put such a question to a public man, right not to be here."

Graves protested that he had been called to clear Mr Thorpe and the allegation he was the main aggressor in the affair. But Mr Thorpe replied: "With great respect, that is not the major issue and it might be a thing to get things in perspective. The major allegation is that there was a homosexual relationship in hiring me to murder a man."

Graves interrupted to say his allegation was that it was with a homosexual. Mr Thorpe said: "It may be that our priorities are different. My priorities are that it is alleged that a man hired to murder someone."

"That is a very, very serious crime," it is suggested.

Secondly, it is suggested.

Third, the newspapers or near as their criminal readers allowed them to bring that I might or possibly have had knowledge of that person was another serious allegation.

Fourth, there has been a series of seminars attended by myself, albeit unwillingly, to encompass the death of Mr Scott. That is also a very serious charge.

The next charge is that there has been an attempt to up either by ministers

or by the acquisition of letters of which I had knowledge or responsibility or complicity in compassing the death of Mr Scott. That is also a very serious charge.

Another reporter then asked whether Mr Thorpe would care to ignore his lawyer's advice and answer the question put by Mr Graves. At that point Mr Freud declared: "I made it clear that I had no sexual activity of any kind with Mr Scott. That is all I can say about that. It is a matter of record. I have no further comment to make."

Continued on page 2, col 6

Learning about medicine is 'too late'

Health departments should have parents earlier to recognize reaction to whooping cough

Sir Idwal Pugh, Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (manuscript) says. The departments in a sense, to limit and seize their role. Mr Jack Ashley, he is campaigning for compensation for brain-damaged children, he report failed to condemn payments for "six silent and dull years". Page 4

Small firms' part in cutting jobless

The Government is to focus more attention on small businesses in its efforts to bring down unemployment. A series of reports is being prepared under Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, on ways to give further incentives to the smaller businessman. Page 19

Clergymen rebuked

The Archbishops of Canterbury and of York have publicly reprimanded the two clergymen who allowed a woman priest to celebrate Holy Communion. Page 4

Pay breach urged

Mr Alan Fisher, leader of the biggest local authority workers' union Nupse, wants the low-paid to be exempted from the Government's 10 per cent limit on earnings' increases. Page 2

40 arrests after Baader funeral

Forty people were detained during clashes with police in Stuttgart after the funeral of the three Baader-Meinhof terrorists who committed suicide in prison. A placard carried at the funeral read: "Gudrun Andreas, Jan-tortured and murdered in Stammheim" Page 6

Marchais setback

M. Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, has failed in his legal attempt to clear his name of a dragging slur over his wartime work in Germany. Page 6

The Great Freight Race: An eight-page Special Report on cargo transport to the oil-rich Middle East

Air celebration: Pan American World Airways is marking its fiftieth birthday with a round-the-world flight in 48 hours. Page 9

Police accept 10 pc but argue over inquiry

By Craig Seton

An immediate 10 per cent pay rise for the police was accepted by the Police Federation last night, if the right terms for a promised independent inquiry into pay and conditions can be agreed with the Government.

The offer of the rise and the inquiry was put to the federation by Mr Rees, Home Secretary. He withdrew from talks at the Home Office as soon as it was made, but stood by for the federation's answer.

The 22 delegates, representing the police federations of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, met Mr Rees, Mr Millan, Secretary of State for Scotland, and a representative of the Northern Ireland Office.

There was some surprise that the delegates' discussion between themselves on the offer lasted as long as it did. Mr Jardine, the chairman, had made it clear before they met Mr Rees that the offer would have to be more than 10 per cent for the discussion to have any meaning.

Later it was understood that the federation had several times called for clarification of the details of the proposed inquiry, and in particular whether the Government would be bound by its findings.

Earlier the Police Council, the national negotiating body from which the federation withdrew last year, had unsuccessfully intervened to suggest its own terms to end the pay deadlock.

The council suggested an immediate 10 per cent award as well as for own inquiry into police pay. Although the council and the federation did not meet at the Home Office, Mr Rees convened the proposal to the federation and it was quickly rejected.

Before yesterday's meeting Mr Jardine made clear that the federation would again warn Mr Rees that the police forces faced a mass exodus unless a large offer was forthcoming. It has also given a warning of increasing pressure from many policemen for the right to strike over the issue.

It was the second meeting between the federation and the Home Office within a week.

After last week's two-hour meeting Mr Jardine said it had been a waste of time. On Wednesday night Mr Rees, addressing the Metropolitan branch of the federation, was given one of the worst receptions he has had from policemen during the present session of pay talks.

Mr Rees had also heard Mr David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, say at the same meeting that a police strike was "undoubtedly closer now than at any time since 1919".

He turned up at my cottage and my wife opened the door," Mr Thorpe said. "If I can quote her, he said: "I expect you know about me. I have come to make up, and this has taken my breath away." My wife said: "I think this is one of your next cases. Do you want to see him?" I said I did not think it would serve any real purpose and did not see him."

Answering another question, Mr Thorpe explained his dealings with Mr Scott. After Mr Scott's outburst at an inquest in 1972, he had been holding off him until the spring or summer of 1975.

Asked further to ignore his lawyer's and Mr Freud's intervention, Mr Thorpe said: "I happen to believe the wisest course is to act on legal advice and, if I may say so, I would give you the same advice."

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United States will back UN call for arms sanctions against S Africa, President Carter says

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 27

President Carter announced today that the United States would support a United Nations ban on the sale of arms to South Africa. He said that he expected the Security Council would pass a resolution imposing mandatory sanctions immediately.

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Later it was understood that the federation had several times called for clarification of the details of the proposed inquiry, and in particular whether the Government would be bound by its findings.

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Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: The British Government has now decided its policy on South Africa and will support any call for economic sanctions. Britain already maintains an arms embargo.

The Government, however, will not go it alone. It feels that any action on the economic front urged at the United Nations must carry international support, notably among the Western powers.

This new formula follows several days of intensive consultations at the Foreign Office, in which the five Western members of the Security Council — the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany — have maintained close contacts.

HOME NEWS

Lower-paid worse off at work than on dole, Nupe leader maintains

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Harrogate

Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), said yesterday that the Government should exempt low-paid council and health service employees from the 10 per cent earnings limit. He denounced the "nonsense" of an incomes policy that left workers worse off employed than on the dole.

Mr Fisher, a senior member of the TUC economic committee, told the annual conference of the Institute of Personnel Management at Harrogate that a fifth of local authority workers were below the poverty line. Lower-paid workers would be penalized by the rigid operation of a percentage limit on wage rises.

"We have a ludicrous situation that there are many thousands of people today in the public service who would be better off if they were unemployed," he said. Social security benefits were index-linked to the cost of living, but those in public employment had no such hedge against inflation.

Referring to the "political sensitivity" over police pay, Mr

Fisher added: "I am prepared to state the interest of my members in the local authorities and health service by saying that we will accept the same settlement as the police get."

If the Government adopted a totally firm policy allowing for no kind of variation "I believe we shall be in for trouble".

Nupe and two other unions

Immigrant students face course fee rise

By Sue Reid, of *The Times*
Higer Education Supplement

Several thousand new British immigrants at colleges and universities may have to pay higher fees next year after a decision by the Department of Education and Science, outlined in a government circular and designed to protect colleges from contravening the Race Relations Act.

The decision greatly increases the number of students open to classification as "foreign" and thus liable for overseas fees levels and restriction under college quotas.

In the circular overseas students have been retitled "specified" and can gain home student status only by living in the United Kingdom for three years before their courses. Under the previous definition, formed 10 years ago, foreigners could gain classification as home students through their parent's or spouse's length of residence.

Overseas students' organizations fear that recently arrived immigrants, including those on courses, may have to pay higher fees, now £630 a year for undergraduates and £850 for postgraduates. They will be increased in step with inflation in the next academic year, when the full impact of the circular will be felt.

The United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs and the National Union of Students have been in touch with the department over the circular. They are pressing for further guidance for local authorities and colleges as to which groups of "specified students" might qualify for home fees.

The council's latest newsletter says: "An authority or college will be on sensitive ground if it adopts the new specified student criteria for assessing fees because it will be forced to make considerable financial sacrifices in recent years."

Next time, he said, he particularly wanted relief for "middle management" who have been forced to make considerable financial sacrifices in recent years."

He added: "The 10 per cent guideline for pay settlements was 'working better than many of us had dared hope'."

Mr Steel said he wanted industry to take initiatives in two vital areas: youth employment and profit-sharing.

He was concerned about the falling number of youths learning skills. When economic recovery came it might "leave behind an appalling residue of youngsters with no prospect of ever obtaining continuous employment".

Mr Steel indicates that Lib-Lab pact will go on

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, yesterday claimed his party's share of the credit for Mr Healey's economic measures. Addressing the national conference of the Institute of Personnel Management at Harrogate, he said: "As good as confirmed that the pact with Labour will continue until the spring Budget next year." Next time we shall be looking for much more substantial cuts in taxes," he said.

Before the last London, Mr Steel had availed his name from part of the latest Gallup Poll (details, page 6) which indicated a drop in the Liberals' support from 10.1 per cent in July to 8 per cent last month. But he comforted himself with the poll's showing that support for the past, over the same period, rose from 44 to 50 per cent.

Mr Steel made his ritual caveat that continued Liberal support for the Government would depend on the Chancel-

lor's determination to fight inflation. But he clearly liked the start Mr Healey had made in encouraging small business. He also acclaimed the Chancellor's emphasis on tackling the poverty trap by exempting 900,000 more people from income tax.

Next time, he said, he particularly wanted relief for "middle management" who have been forced to make considerable financial sacrifices in recent years."

He added: "The 10 per cent guideline for pay settlements was 'working better than many of us had dared hope'."

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He was concerned about the falling number of youths learning skills. When economic recovery came it might "leave behind an appalling residue of youngsters with no prospect of ever obtaining continuous employment".

Mr Thorpe denies cover-up and condemns 'vicious' rumours

The following statement was issued yesterday by Mr Jeremy Thorpe, MP:

I welcome the opportunity of making this statement, though I must stress that anyone expecting sensational revelations is likely to be disappointed. What I wish to do now is to repeat and to the light of new allegations add to what I have said before. If I fail to deal with every new and alleged story which has recently appeared in the press it is because I have found it impossible to keep abreast with all the ruthless and vicious dissemination of rumours and speculations, which have been published seemingly without regard to whether they are true or false. I very much welcome the statement that these allegations are to be investigated by the police, to whom they should have been made in the first place, although I appreciate that that might not have been as lucrative for those who made them.

Although not a scrap of evidence has been produced to implicate me in any alleged plot to hire somebody to murder Norman Scott, I am inevitably at the centre of the affair because of my relationship with Scott and the others, much has been alleged about this short relationship and I should therefore reiterate the extent of it.

I have no recollection of meeting Scott prior to his sending in a green card in the House of Commons in 1961, though he had been employed by a friend or mine in the country and may well have

seen me there on an earlier occasion.

When he called on me at Westgate late one afternoon in 1961 Scott was down on his luck and I felt genuinely sorry for him. He told me that all his worldly possessions were at Victoria Station, that he had nowhere to go and seemed to me in an hysterical state on the verge of suicide. For that night he took refuge in my mother's house, where I was currently staying. There I tried to help him in various ways.

He is neither the only nor the first person I have tried to help. But a close and even affectionate friendship developed between this sympathetic. However, no sexual activity of any kind ever took place.

Unfortunately he became too dependent and demanding in terms of attention and at a later stage I turned to Mr Bessell, and then back to Mr Scott again. At a later stage I turned to Mr Bessell, and then back to Mr Scott again. There I tried to help him in various ways.

In 1971, as a consequence of renewed allegations by Scott, three senior members of the Liberal Party at my own request interviewed Scott and were satisfied that there was nothing in his allegations. One of the statements by Scott was that the three Liberals were that he had been arrested in 1964 or 1965 when entering the House of Commons armed with a gun with intent to murder me, a fact of which I was totally unaware.

I then felt that the police were the only proper people to investigate this matter. I went to the Home Secretary to draw his attention to this incident. The Home Secretary had told me I was free to discuss the matter with the Commissioner of Police and accordingly I spoke to him when he informed me that there was no record of any such incident and that one might safely conclude that it had never happened.

Regarding the alleged South African connection, Sir Harold Wilson informed me of his view, which he had publicly stated in the House of Commons, that the

police have asked to see me again. I did not place an almost intolerable strain on my wife, my family and on me. Only their steadfast loyalty and the support of many friends, known and unknown, from all over the country have strengthened me to resolve and determined to meet this challenge. Consequently I have no intention of resigning nor have I received a single request to do so from my constituency association.

It is laid in a newspaper that the police have asked to see me again. No approach has been made to me by the police. If they wish to see me, I will, of course, do everything I can to help.

I have not at any time engaged in any discussion with Mr Bessell or with anyone else in relation to any proposed murder or attempt to kill Mr Scott. I would have been horrified at such an allegation.

As far as Mr Scott is concerned, it is my considered opinion if he had credible evidence to offer he should have gone to the police rather than the press.

Mr Newton is reported as saying that on coming out of prison he was paid a sum of £5,000 in cash in recognition of his unsuccessful attempt to discharge his alleged criminal obligation and it is said that he has tape recordings and other evidence to prove his story.

Having made these allegations to the press for the first time, he was being instructed, or paid by, subsequently Det. Supt. G. J. Gandy, cross-examined by P. F. Pack, QC, for the defence.

After the 29.1.76 the police made a considerable number of extensive and thorough inquiries to ascertain whether there was any connection between Newton and the support of many friends, known and unknown, from all over the country have strengthened me to resolve and determined to meet this challenge. Consequently I have no intention of resigning nor have I received a single request to do so from my constituency association.

It would be untrue to pretend that the re-emergence of this story has not placed an almost intolerable strain on my wife, my family and on me. Only their steadfast loyalty and the support of many friends, known and unknown, from all over the country have strengthened me to resolve and determined to meet this challenge. Consequently I have no intention of resigning nor have I received a single request to do so from my constituency association.

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As far as Mr Scott is concerned, it is my considered opinion if he had credible evidence to offer he should have gone to the police rather than the press.

Mr Newton is reported as saying that on coming out of prison he was paid a sum of £5,000 in cash in recognition of his unsuccessful attempt to discharge his alleged criminal obligation and it is said that he has tape recordings and other evidence to prove his story.

Having made these allegations to the press for the first time, he was being instructed, or paid by, subsequently Det. Supt. G. J. Gandy, cross-examined by P. F. Pack, QC, for the defence.

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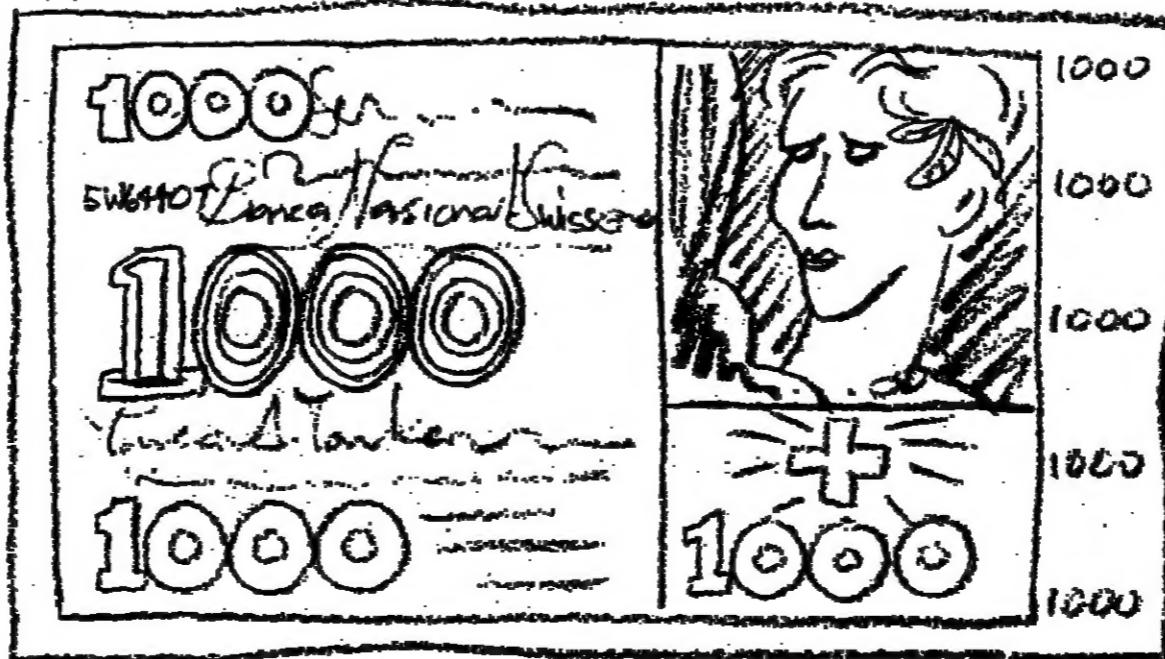
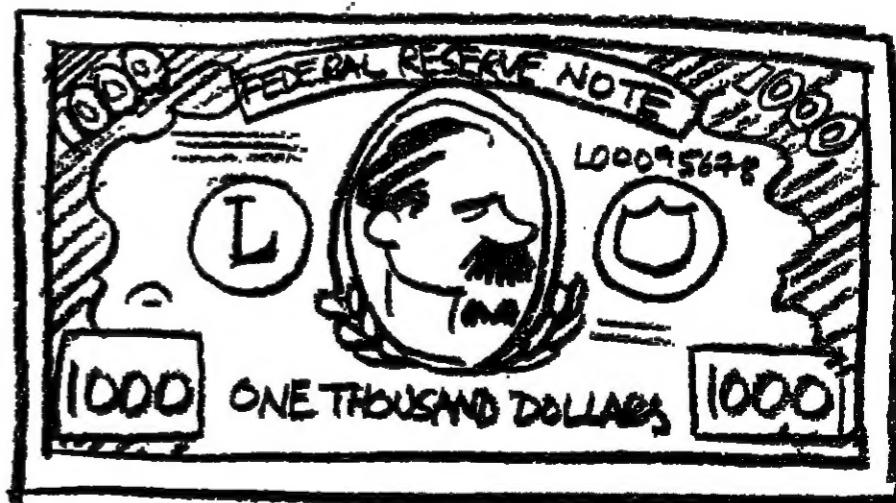
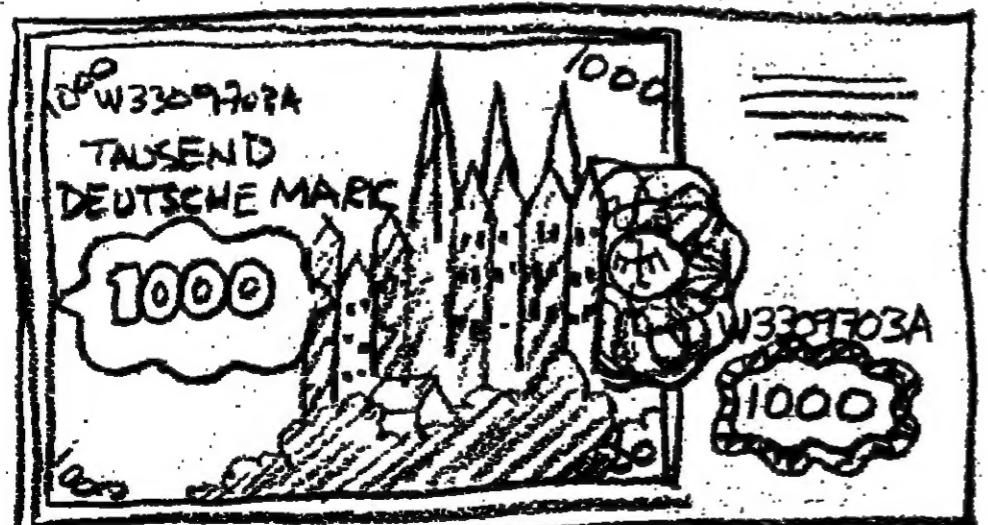
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 NatWest

OME NEWS

Ombudsman blames health departments for tardy warning on whooping cough vaccine

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent
Not until the Association of Parents of Vaccine-Damaged Children raised the issue in 1974 did government health departments belatedly consider whether they should give specific warnings to parents about the possible dangers of whooping cough immunization, Sir Idwal Pugh, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman), says in a report published yesterday.

He dismissed a suggestion made at a press conference on his report that it was a whitewash. But Mr Jack Astley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, who is campaigning for compensation for children who suffer brain damage as a result of vaccination, condemned the Ombudsman's "frail judgment" and said he had shied away from the logic of his own words. The report failed to condemn the health departments for "six silent and shameful years".

Sir Idwal said at the press conference about the "biggest investigation he had done in his 18 months of office" that he upheld the complaints made about lack of information, put the responsibility squarely on the health departments and hoped that the report would add to the pressure for compensation. It could be used in evidence, he said.

Mr Astley said Sir Idwal had been sadly remiss about checking whether doctors, nurses and health visitors made sure that a child was fit for immunization and that there were no contra-indications, which he found a curious failure.

Mrs Rosemary Fox, president of the Association of Parents of Vaccine-Damaged

Children, which has 360 cases on its lists, thought the report was very disappointing. It was weak and would do nothing to tighten administration of the vaccination programme.

"All it seems to say is that where things were wrong they are now right," she said. "But I do not think that this is the case."

Family doctors needed clearer guidance and instructions and should be given specific examples of adverse reactions for which to look. Parents should be told everything there is to know about risks.

That, Sir Idwal said at the press conference, was being done as far as was reasonably possible, in his opinion.

As far as the transmission of information was concerned, his report upheld the complaint.

The Government's announcement that it agreed in principle to the payment of compensation for children seriously damaged by vaccines had, in a sense, preempted his report, Sir Idwal added. It had a bearing on the way the report had been drafted.

The report states that although the health departments sought in a sense to limit and minimize their role they were of central importance. The departments gave the appearance of thinking that their role consisted of transmitting scientific and expert opinion from specialists and highly experienced committees, down a medical channel.

But it should be much more fundamental. Responsibility for accepting expert advice, deciding whether alternative and differing views should be consulted or accepted, and trans-



Sir Idwal Pugh: "Biggest inquiry in 18 months."

mitting information with the authority of the departments lay only with them.

For six years after whooping cough vaccine had been included in the national immunisation programme, the health departments gave no advice to doctors about reservations on vaccinating some children. From 1963 onwards the advice issued should have been enough to alert practitioners to the need for care and clinical judgement in the individual case.

Bearing in mind that the departments were not the only source of information, it was thought they had acted reasonably in that respect.

Sir Idwal says in his report that there was force in the departments' view that it was for doctors to tell patients about risks and contra-indications, which he did not think the same

argument applied to adverse reaction from a vaccination.

Parents should have had better information because they were in the best position to observe a child's reactions. The health departments missed an opportunity of helping doctors, and of safeguarding against unwitting administration of repeat injections in unsuitable cases, when they omitted to give parents an idea of what to expect as a reaction to vaccination.

On the question of compensation, although the Government has agreed that there is a case in principle, it is still awaiting the report of the Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injury, which was appointed in 1973.

Whooping cough runs in four weekly cycles and experts predicted yesterday that the coming winter may see an epidemic of 20,000 to 30,000 cases, some of them more serious because of the big drop in vaccination.

One child in a thousand who contracts the disease dies. Estimates of complications of vaccination vary from one in 20,000 to one in a million. It is generally considered by doctors that the risk that may be carried by vaccination is more than justified.

A £150,000 newspaper advertising campaign to encourage parents to have their children vaccinated, due to start today, has been postponed until next week, because it would have clashed with the report of the General Synod after the Lambeth Conference.

The ordination of women is a serious subject, and deserves to be treated seriously," the statement concludes. The two clergymen concerned were the Rev Alfred Willets, of the Church of the Apostles, Manchester, and the Rev Barker of St Thomas's, Newcastle. Earlier this month they invited the Rev Alfie Palmer, the ordained leader of the United States Episcopalians (Anglican) to officiate at services in their churches.

Both have had discussions with their own bishops.

Supporters of the ordination of women are expected to press the archbishops at the meeting of the General Synod next month to change their policy on validly ordained woman priests from overseas who visit Britain.

They will be asked to explain the reasons for their present policy, particularly in the light of practice in some Roman Catholic dioceses on the Continent who have permitted Anglican clergy to celebrate Anglican Holy Communion in Roman Catholic parish churches, although the Roman Catholic Church does not officially recognize Anglican orders as valid.

A similar analysis by the Philadelphia Cultural Alliance found that the festival was worth about £17.5m to Edinburgh.

The judge said he was surprised that action had been brought against either Mr Hart or Mr Ashworth. He awarded costs to them and to Mr Rowse.

Two areas being questioned are the local income from the film festival, which was set at £2,000, when the organizers paid more than £3,000 in rents and employed a staff of 30, and the report's estimate that 282,000 tickets for festival events were bought by visitors to Edinburgh, when 341,000 bed nights were accounted for by visitors attending festival events.

The National Front is attacked as "puppets of socialist intellectuals" in a pamphlet published today. The author, Mr Stephen Eyles, a member of the right-wing National Association for Freedom, says the National Front is firmly on the collectivist left.

"But while the National Front and the Socialist Workers' Party have so much in common", he says, "the National Front is 10 times more lethal."

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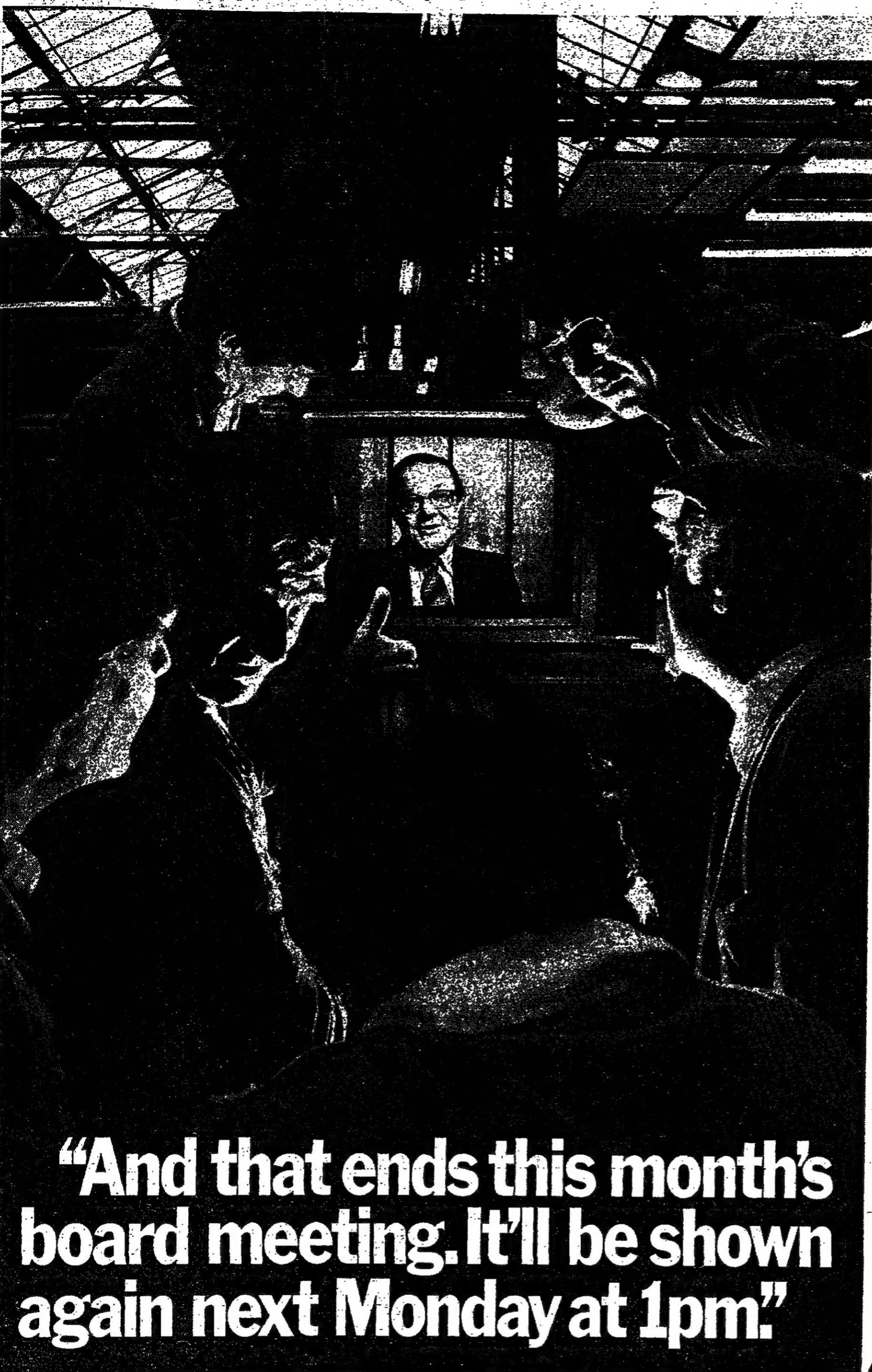
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"And that ends this month's board meeting. It'll be shown again next Monday at 1pm."

Board meetings shown like television programmes?

It's not a glimpse into the future. Nor is it one or two trendy companies practising 'open management'.

It's an idea used regularly by one of the largest corporations in the country to show shop floor staff and middle management what goes on behind the closed doors of the boardroom.

Ten years ago, the idea would have turned the boardroom into a television studio. (Which is obviously why it didn't happen.)

Today, all it takes is one man and his Sony U-Matic portable video system.

Basically a small colour video camera with a video recorder, the portable U-Matic is being used increasingly in industry to help communications between management and workers. And vice versa.

One international medicine and toiletries company uses the U-Matic to demonstrate its new products and processes. After they've got them on tape they put them on U-Matic cassettes and send them all round the world.

So that staff and customers, in say, Nairobi, can learn about a breakthrough made in London in a matter of days.

It's good for morale. And sales.

Another company uses the portable U-Matic to record the Sales Director giving training advice. So that even if a salesman is working the Scottish region he can still get a refresher course from the best salesman in the company.

Of course, one of the reasons the portable U-Matic is being used in so many different ways is because you don't have to be Cecil B. DeMille to use it.

The camera is sophisticated but simple.

It has a 6-1 zoom lens, a built-in mike and filters for varying artificial and natural light conditions. (So even if the boardroom is oak-panelled you'll still be able to see who voted for and who voted against.)

The recorder uses special 20 minute cassettes. (They can be played back on a Sony U-Matic or our new edit machine.)

On playback, the recorder has a 'Still Frame' facility enabling you to freeze at any time. (Perfect for when you want to show figures or a complicated chart.)

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HOME NEWS

Social workers link suicide with high-rise development

Demolition of flats sought over nervous complaints and crime

People living in tall blocks of flats are seven times more likely to commit suicide than anyone else, a group of social workers in Manchester says in a report published yesterday.

The Hulme People's Rights Centre calls for the demolition of most of Hulme, a seven-year-old development where 15,000 people live in maisonettes and multi-storey blocks in a former slum area just south of the city centre.

The report says that a survey showed that half the people living in the development suffer from nervous complaints.

Last month a woman, aged 26, leapt to death with her two-year-old son from the eleventh floor of a block in Birmingham.

The report says people in the Hulme development are 31 times more likely to be the victims of crime than people living elsewhere and 41 times more likely to be murdered.

"Demolition is the only answer. Two thirds of it must be flattened to the ground and real homes built," the report says.

John Chartres writes: The redevelopment of Hulme, once a typical back-to-back slum

district, was Manchester's first attempt to break away from the building of tower blocks for slum clearance.

The redevelopment was the first in the city on a mass scale. Instead of moving families out street by street and rehousing them in new blocks of flats, several square miles was bulldozed and a planned district scheme took place.

There are only a few tower blocks in the redevelopment.

Most of the housing consists of squares of maisonette blocks and deck access terraces. An attempt was made to integrate shops and social service centres with the housing, although it was not entirely successful because of restrictions on public spending.

Most of the original Hulme dwellers were rehoused in outlying estates, such as Wythenshawe and Hattersley, but since families started moving into the reconstructed district from other parts of the city Hulme has had a reputation for crime, vice, suicides and stress.

Condemnation, however, is not unanimous. A group led by a Methodist minister was recently formed partly to allay fears that have almost reached

hysterical proportions among some residents.

The group maintains that the area has many advantages over a true multi-storey block development. One of its ideas is for some of the terrace blocks to be handed over from the city's housing department to a housing association. It is thought that that might restore a more personal atmosphere.

Councillor Alan Roberts, chairman of Manchester Housing Committee, said last night that he agreed with many of the report's findings on social difficulties but not with the recommendation that the deck access terraces should be demolished.

He said it was council policy to control those newspapers and radio stations which belonged to the discredited National Movement, the only legal political organization under Franco, as well as the state-run television, which will be presided over by a joint committee made up of the Government and opposition parties. The pact gives anyone arrested the right to have a lawyer from the moment of his detention and also lifts the ban on contraception.

By 1980 all families with young children would have been rehoused, he said. The terraces were also being improved by dividing the decks vertically to ensure privacy and security.

Inner City Crisis: Manchester's Hulme (Hulme People's Rights Centre, 40p).

Minister is accused over M-way

Objectors to the latest Midlands motorway scheme accused the Secretary of State for the Environment yesterday of treating them in a high-handed and undemocratic fashion.

Mr John Bushell, of Leigh End Farm, Alvechurch, Hereford and Worcester, and Mr Terence Brunt, of Alvechurch Way, Bromsgrove, are seeking an order in the High Court quashing the Secretary of State's approval of the £60m scheme, on which construction is to start in 1979-80.

They said he approved sections of the M40 and M42 south of Birmingham after receiving undisclosed information and evidence on which objectors had no opportunity to be heard.

Mr John Bushell, whose property is affected, said in written evidence that objectors felt "frustrated and shut out" at not being able to make representations on new evidence submitted after completion of the public inquiry into the scheme.

The Secretary of State had taken new factors into account and had drawn wrong conclusions, Mr Bushell said. He had denied objectors the chance to challenge his decision in a high-handed and undemocratic fashion.

Lord Gifford, for the objectors, contended that the decision to build was outside the powers conferred by the Highways Acts. He complained of breaches of natural justice in the way the decision was reached.

He said the inspector at the inquiry, in 1973, concluded that only necessity could justify the scheme. His recommendation in favour was based on the strength of traffic forecasts, but recent general predictions had reduced the forecast of traffic volumes.

The hearing continues today.

BBC to change frequencies for radio networks

By Martin Huckerby

The four main BBC radio networks are moving to new wavelengths next year. The £3m scheme is designed to minimize the effects of interference from foreign stations and to make the services available to more people.

The changes are the result of an international frequency agreement which comes into force on November 23 next year. As a result all long and medium wavelengths for the main BBC networks have had to be altered. Listeners may have to buy new radios to listen to particular programmes.

The changes are as follows: Radio Three: Moves to 247 metres (1215 kHz) on medium wave. Most listeners will need to tune to VHF at night. Radio Four: Moves from medium to long wave, 1,500m (200kHz) in central Scotland to 322m (227kHz). Radio Two: Moves from long to medium wave, 433m (693kHz) and 350m (909kHz). Radio One: Takes over 257m (1089kHz) and 285m (1053kHz) on medium wave.

Opinion poll restores Labour's confidence

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Callaghan would not comment last night on the latest Gallup Poll published in *The Daily Telegraph* yesterday, which showed that Labour's electoral prospects have greatly improved in the past month. But there was no mistaking the optimism and reserved confidence among Labour MPs and the Prime Minister's closest colleagues.

The poll showed the two main parties level in popular esteem, each is supported by 45 per cent of those interviewed, compared with a Conservative lead of 42 per cent last month.

What impressed the Labour camp most of all was the response to the question: "Who would make the better prime Minister—Mr Callaghan, Mrs Thatcher or Mr Steel?" The cross-section of 1,011 electors divided as follows: Mr Callaghan, 46 per cent (com-

Mr Callaghan calls for industry recruits

By Our Education Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday called on teachers to do all they can to change the "perverted and distorted view" that manufacturing occupations are less "worthily" than professional careers such as those in education, law, medicine or the social sciences.

More of the country's best brains needed to apply themselves to overcoming British industry's difficulties, Mr Callaghan told a National Union of Teachers' careers convention in London. More able young people, both girls and boys, should be encouraged to try a career in industry.

"We need fully to appreciate how much we depend on manufacturing and the conditions that industry needs for success. I cannot say too often that manufacturing is the major contributor to our national wealth, and that our hospitals, schools and social services depend on its success," he said.

Mr Callaghan welcomed the "good and promising initiatives" that had been taken to help schools to introduce teaching about industry into the curriculum. But more needed to be done.

We appealed to teachers and schools to invite people from industry to give first-hand information on firms and jobs; and appealed to industry to spare suitable staff, often younger people, who could speak from experience both of being students and of life at work.

Restrictions on foreign lecturers under attack

By Judith Judd, of The Times Higher Education Supplement

Evidence that the Government is tightening procedures governing the appointment of foreign lecturers will be discussed at a meeting of university vice-chancellors today.

Cases have been reported to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of universities that have appointed academics from abroad being asked whether a suitable British academic was available for the post.

Universities are also worried because some categories of visiting academics who did not previously require work permits now appear to do so.

The committee said: "There is concern that work permits should be given or refused on academic, not bureaucratic grounds."

The universities' main worry is that distinguished academics may be prevented from coming to Britain. Dr Albert Shulman, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Essex, said any attempt to restrict entry of foreign academics would damage the ethos of universities.

The Department of Employment said the number of work permits for everyone had been reduced over the past two years because of unemployment, but it was not aware that foreign academics had been treated differently from anyone else.

Mr Callaghan is known not to set great store by public opinion polls, though he naturally prefers to see them going in his favour. But Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, said: "This swing in the polls comes as no surprise to us. The news coming in from the constituencies through our regional offices is extremely encouraging."

One factor that the Conserva-

WEST EUROPE

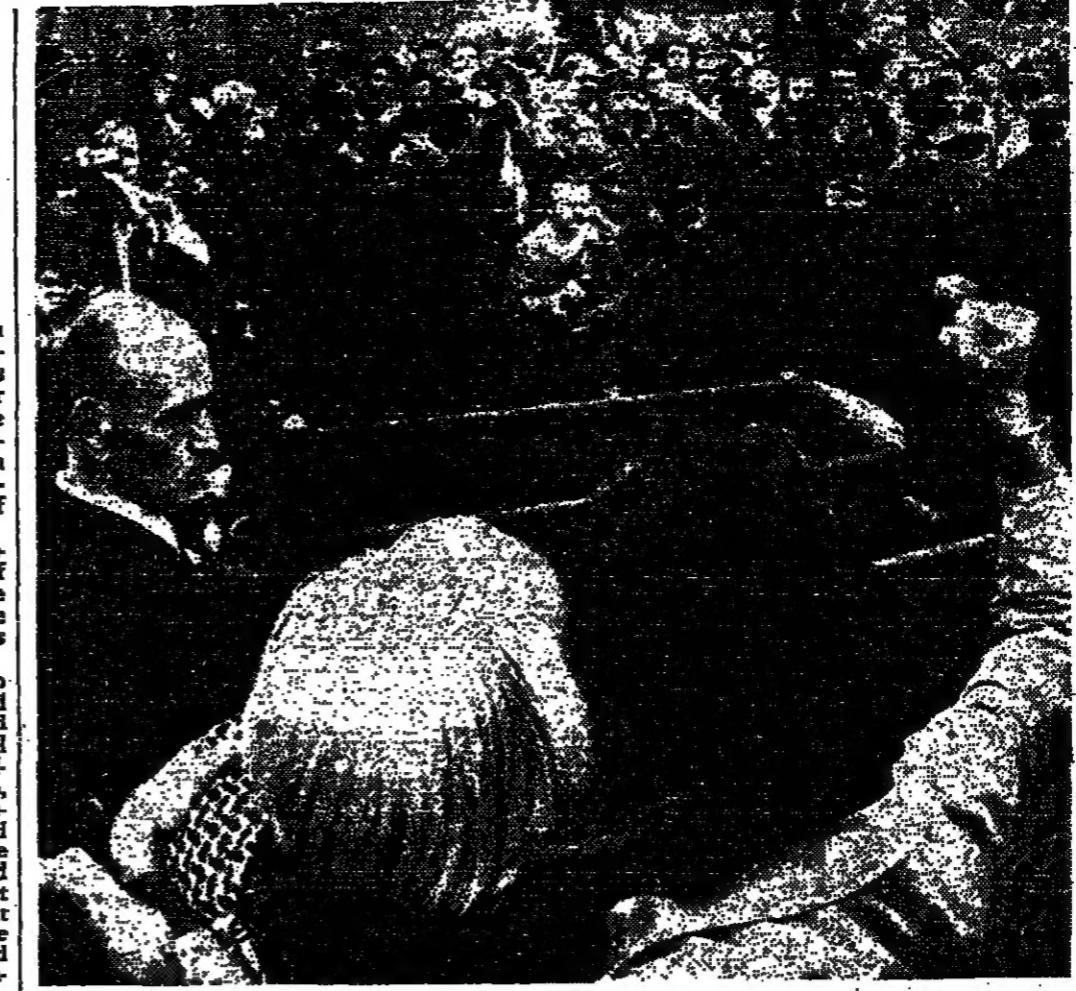
Party pact on reform of Spanish police

From William Chislett
Madrid, Oct 27

The remarkable cooperation between the Spanish government and opposition parties was carried one stage further today with the signing in the Cortes of a political pact between them. All the opposition parties signed except the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance of Señor Manuel Fraga.

Under the agreement the remaining repressive aspects of the Francoist laws will be removed and the police and the paramilitary Civil Guard forces will be reorganized.

Measures are included to



A clenched fist raised in a last salute to the Baader-Meinhof terrorists.

Mourners clash with police after Baader-Meinhof funeral

From Patricia Clough
Berlin, Oct 27

Forty people were detained in Stuttgart overnight after the funeral of the three Baader-Meinhof terrorists who committed suicide in jail last week.

Trouble broke out when the police started checking the identities of more than 500 people who had attended.

At the funeral today a small group of people wrapped in black cloth carried placards reading "Güdrum" Andreas, Jan —tortured and murdered in Sennheim" and "Solidarity with the guerrilla fighters".

The three were buried together in a common grave in Dornfelden cemetery.

Finally a hard core of about 100 clashed with the police as they marched towards a department store and police station in the city centre. Two police officers were slightly injured.

Some 300 participants formed a procession and tempest flared as they repeatedly came up against fresh identity checks. Finally a hard core of about 100 clashed with the police as they marched towards a department store and police station in the city centre. Two police officers were slightly injured.

It was the first violence in West Germany since the suicides, although there have been many demonstrations and attacks on West German property abroad by extreme leftists.

Andreas Baader, aged 34, his

girl friend Gudrun Ensslin, 37, and Jan-Carl Raspe, 33, died in Sennheim jail a few hours

after the rescue of the 86 air-hostesses held by comrades in Mogadishu. Provisional reports on the post mortem and on investigations by the Baden-Württemberg Justice Ministry said they had "committed suicide".

The day before his death, on December 12, 1972, he and 30 other workers at an armaments factory in Biberach were rounded up and told that their company had designated them to work in Germany. He said they were warned that if they refused to go, their families would be imprisoned.

At the earlier hearing, Marchais said: "Before the justice of my country, solemnly swear that I never went voluntarily to work in Germany. I was a deportee. The publication is a shameful defamation and a politically motivated machination." The intention had been, he said, to use the publication to discredit Communist Party and France as its secret.

Today's judicial ruling in way resolves the basic issue, Marchais admits he went to work in Germany because if law was passed making it compulsory for Germans to earn money to continue to earn voluntarily. His suggestion was to earn money to earn voluntarily, as he does, having escaped from Germany after five months and been in hiding in France.

Time and the telephone upset digestions on both sides of the Channel

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 27

According to the sun, Paris is 10 minutes behind London. This was pointed out by British delegates at a two-day cross-channel seminar organized here jointly by the British Chamber of Commerce in France and the Chambre de Commerce Française de Grande-Bretagne, which ends tomorrow.

It might be necessary to have a second referendum after the Nevil Institute have completed its report on possible constitutional changes. The £40,000 report was communicated recently, and it was hoped that it would be available before any referendum, but the devolution group's claim to consider the islands' future constitution.

If the council's devolution group is likely to ask for a decision on the referendum, he said. "If it goes ahead it will be a preliminary vote to determine whether the people of Shetland support the council in its plan to consider the islands' future constitution.

"It might be necessary to have a second referendum after the Nevil Institute have completed its report on possible constitutional changes. The £40,000 report was communicated recently, and it was hoped that it would be available before any referendum, but the devolution group's claim to consider the islands' future constitution.

It was stated previously that the council's policy was to favour continued links with Westminster rather than with a Scottish assembly.

It was also wrong, Mr Jenkins said to exaggerate the degree of centralization necessarily involved in monetary union. He suggested that the Community's model should be a highly decentralized type of

monetary union in which the public procurement of goods and services is primarily in national, regional or other hands.

The public finance function of such a community would be stripped down to a few high-powered types of financial transfer, fulfilling specific tasks in sectors of particular community concern, and assuring the flow of resources necessary to sustain monetary union.

Mr Jenkins said.

The similarity of existing national expenditures on such items as social and welfare services meant that there was no need to contemplate developing Community expenditure of a traditional federal scale", Mr Jenkins maintained. The eventual arrangement would be

unlikely to correspond to any existing federal or confederal prototypes.

Putting the economic case for monetary union, Mr Jenkins argued that a single European currency would introduce "a common rate of price movement" and could "help establish a new era of price stability in Europe and achieve a decisive break with the present chronic inflationary disorder".

Different floating exchange rates caused "violent and sudden inflationary impulses" often just at the time when employers, trade unions and governments might be trying to hold together a courageous and delicate stabilization programme.

Instead, Mr Jenkins asked member-governments to con-

M Marchais loses his attempt to end slur

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 27

M Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, has failed in his attempt to clear his name in court of the slur of having worked voluntarily for Nazi Germany during the war.

After a long legal battle dating back to the publication in two right-wing newspapers in 1973 of documents purporting to prove his collaboration, M Marchais was told today that in law there was no case against the publishers.

A court ruled that although there had been citations made to the photocopies of the documents, they did not alter the truth of the documents' substance. The publishers, L'Avant-Scène and Le Nouvel Socialiste, and M Jean Boissel of Minuit, were acquitted of using forged administrative documents.

By finding a nice legal point the court failed to rule on whether M Marchais really had gone to work in Germany voluntarily or whether he was forced to do so. He had been kept as he told the court, at an early hearing of the case, in Germany, but he did not deny that this happened before a law was passed making it an offence to refuse to go.

He said that on the morning of December 12, 1972, he and 30 other workers at an armaments factory in Biberach were rounded up and told that their company had designated them to work in Germany. He said they were warned that if they refused to go, their families would be imprisoned.

At the earlier hearing, Marchais said: "Before the justice of my country, solemnly swear that I never went voluntarily to work in Germany. I was a deportee. The publication is a shameful defamation and a politically motivated machination." The intention had been, he said, to use the publication to discredit Communist Party and France as its secret.

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Leading article, page

Danish majority emerges in favour of EEC

From Our Correspondent
Copenhagen, Oct 27

An opinion poll published in Denmark today showed a majority in favour of Danish participation in the European Economic Community.

The Observator, published by the British Chamber of Commerce in France and the Chambre de Commerce Française de Grande-Bretagne, which ends tomorrow.

It was also wrong, Mr Jenkins said to exaggerate the degree of centralization necessarily involved in monetary union. He suggested that the Community's model should be a highly decentralized type of

monetary union in which the maximum number of hours which lorry drivers may drive each day compares with the limit of 10 hours in Britain. There has been strong support for union regulations in Germany.

The agreement was made possible by the lifting of French objections to the granting of this exemption to the British and the Irish. The French had previously argued that to permit it would amount to extending these two countries' transitional period of Community membership, which expires at the end of this year.

The outcome of today's meeting was hailed as a "triumph" by Mr William Rodgers, Britain's Minister of

M March
loses his
attempt to
end slur

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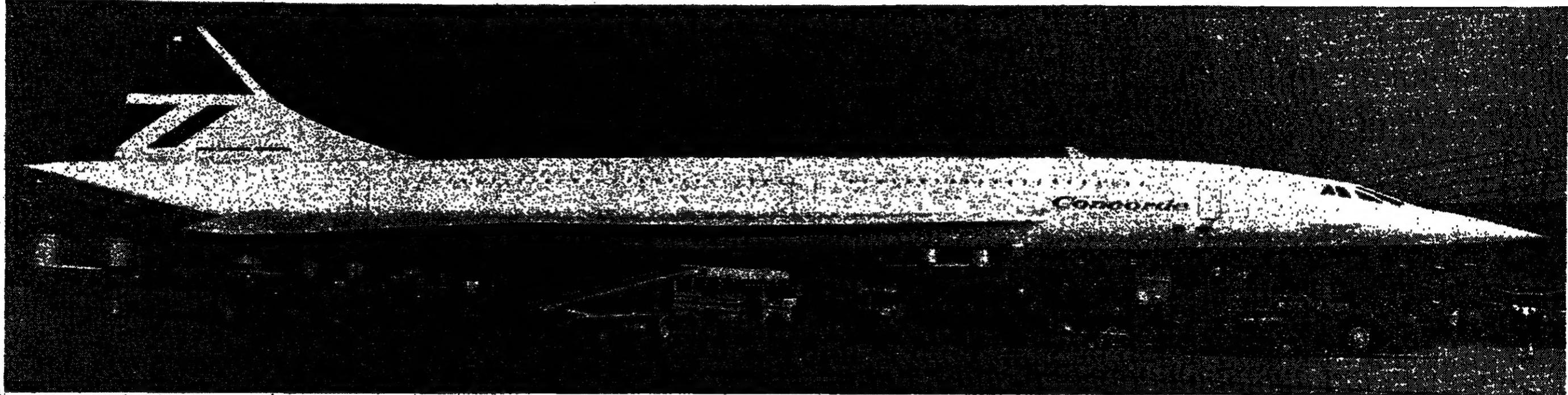
British airways ANNOUNCE

Friday, October 28, 1977



WEST to New York in 3½ hours... EAST to Singapore in 9½ hours

IT'S CONCORDE'S NEW WORLD!



Concorde on the ground at Kennedy Airport after its first flight to New York.

The Houston connection is fastest

DIRECT services are operated by British Airways to seven cities in the United States apart from New York and Washington — and there are also special connections available with US domestic airlines to speed passengers to other centres.

The seven cities are Anchorage, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami and Philadelphia. In addition, the airline has services to New York from Manchester and Glasgow.

Houston is one of the important off-line points to which British Airways can speed business travellers, through their arrangements with US airlines.

By flying on the supersonic Concorde to Washington and then linking up with an Eastern Airlines service, passengers can be in the Texas oil capital two-and-a-half hours faster than on a direct subsonic flight.

Other Link-Ups offer quick services from London to Houston via Miami, using Continental; to New Orleans via Washington, using Eastern; to Tampa via Miami, using Eastern; to Dallas/Fort Worth via Chicago, using Braniff; to San Francisco via Chicago, using United; and to Atlanta via Boston, using Delta.

Quick

Among the advantages of using the British Airways Link-Up services into the United States are:

Speedy connection times, baggage checked through to your destination, accelerated Customs clearance, and British Airways' staff on hand to assist in the transfer from one aircraft to another.

Coming east, the American airlines are able to allocate passengers specific seats on the British Airways' jets which they are to join.

By using the British Airways service to Chicago, passengers can obtain quick onward connections to such points as Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis/St Paul, Portland, Salt Lake City, San Diego, Seattle and Tulsa.



Twelve ways to Araby

TWELVE POINTS in the Arab world are now served by British Airways, and this gives business travellers a better spread of services out of Britain than any other airline.

Highlights of British Airways' extensive services to the Middle East include:

- TriStar to seven points in the Gulf.
- A daily TriStar at 0905 to Abu Dhabi and Dhahran.
- An increase of services to Beirut this winter to three each week.

- A daily non-stop VC10 service to Jeddah.

IRAN: There are also twice-daily VC10 services to Tehran.

CONCORDE is continuing to change the world of air travel.

Now British Airways is launching new supersonic services to New York and Singapore to join those already operating to Washington and Bahrain.

Concorde will start flying to New York on November 22.

The supersonic airliners, which fly at speeds of up to 1,350 miles an hour, will take only three and a half hours from take-off to landing to cross the Atlantic. This is about half the time taken by subsonic jets.

New York

Initially, there will be two Concorde services each week

between London and New York, but frequency will be increased to four a week in December and six a week in February.

In local timings, Concorde will arrive in New York earlier than it leaves London. The aircraft will leave on Tuesdays and Sundays at 1115 and arrive at Kennedy Airport at 1000.

Return flights from New York on Tuesdays and Mondays will leave at 1215, arriving at Heathrow at 2100.

By December, the New York service will have been stepped up with departures on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, returning from New York on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Mondays.

British Airways' Concorde to Washington will operate daily until November 21, and then on five days a week — Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays — at 1300 and arriving at 2110.

They return on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, leaving at 1230, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1300, and arriving at Heathrow at 2140.

The return flights from Singapore will be on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leaving at 1130 and arriving in London at 1315.

These Concorde journeys will be completed in nine

hours, 15 minutes, slicing six hours and 10 minutes off the fastest subsonic time of 15 hours and 25 minutes.

Arrival times of the Concorde flights will make it easier for business travellers to obtain same-day connections to many other destinations in the Far East.

To Singapore, the joint British Airways/Singapore Airlines services will leave London three times each week, on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1300, and five hours 20 minutes to Kuala Lumpur.

Passengers will gain all the other advantages of travelling Concorde — including special check-in and lounge facilities at Heathrow, and a more comfortable flight, due to the almost complete lack of turbulence at 60,000 feet, Concorde's normal cruising height.

Announce Reporter

Concorde on the ground at Kennedy Airport after its first flight to New York.

Japan over the Pole

WIDE-BODIED British Airways Boeing 747 jumbo jets will fly over the North Pole to Japan from London three times each week this winter.

The services leave London airport at 1255 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and, after only one stop at Anchorage, Alaska, touch down at Tokyo at 1500 the following afternoon local time.

On Tuesdays and Saturdays, faster 707 aircraft leave Heathrow for Japan at 1035. After calling at Moscow, they arrive at Tokyo at 0955.

lines as an extension of the Bahrain service which was started in January last year.

It will reduce the time between London and Singapore by five hours and 20 minutes. With only one stop at Bahrain, Concorde is scheduled to fly between the two cities in nine hours and 30 minutes.

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WHY NOT CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT?

OVERSEAS

Mr Fahmi says peace conditional on Israeli withdrawal and establishment of Palestinian state

Cairo, Oct. 27.—Mr Ismail's peace treaty is tied to total withdrawal, and an honourable Minister, said today that the settlement of the Palestinian question, which includes the right to set up an independent state, "Mr Fahmi said.

He called the American-Soviet communiqué, published on October 1, an "official amendment" of the Security Council's resolution 242, which serves as the basis for the Geneva talks.

The resolution dismissed the Palestinian question as a refugee, non-political problem, but this had been superseded by the communiqué, which acknowledged the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians for the first time, Mr Fahmi said.

The Foreign Minister was addressing a joint meeting of the foreign affairs committees of the Egyptian and Sudanese parliaments.

The two parliaments began a joint session, the first of its kind, on Monday to produce closer cooperation between the two states.

Ending the state of war (with Israel) and concluding

the Arabs agreed to the unified delegation idea, he said, "but we officially notified America that when the delegation is formed, we alone will choose the Palestinian representatives." UPI

Damascus Syria has called on the Arabs to prepare for military confrontation with Israel as the commander of the Egyptian air force arrived here in an apparent effort to coordinate Arab air defence strategy.

Syria is now taking the line of direct military confrontation with the Zionist occupier," according to a comment today in Al Baath, official organ of the ruling Baath Party.

The paper also attacked American Middle East policy as "full of dangers" and said that if the United States was interested in peace in the region it should stop supplying Israel with arms and economic aid. UPI.

More Jewish settlers for West Bank

Tel Aviv, Oct. 27.—Israel will establish two new settlements in army camps in the occupied West Bank next week, military sources said today. They added that despite objections from abroad, the Government intended to have a total of six new settlements set up by the end of the year.

According to the sources, the settlements to go up at Givon and Nebi Saleh next week will be civilian in nature despite their military surroundings. Together with Kadum, Sanur and a fifth settlement at the Shomron army base, the settlements of the Gush Emunim movement were part of a deal reached with Mr Begin, the

Prime Minister in September. Gush leaders wanted to start 12 new sites despite lack of government approval. But Mr Begin persuaded them to go to existing army bases instead.

Although he and Mr Dayan, the Foreign Minister, have spoken against return of the West Bank to Arab control, they have said all occupied territory will be up for discussion at a reconvened session of the Geneva talks.

The sixth settlement at Beit Hurim is still in the planning stages. Israeli officials say there are approximately 6,000 Jewish settlers on the West Bank as compared to more than a million Arabs.

Successful test of Soviet 'killer' satellite claimed

Washington, Oct. 27.—The Soviet Union has apparently succeeded in testing another "killer" satellite which would be used to destroy enemy spy satellites, the Defence Department said today.

The United States does not have killer satellites, but the Air Force awarded a Texas firm a contract last month to design one. The Russian killer satellites operate by getting close enough to a spy satellite to blast it out of space with high explosives.

The Pentagon said the Soviet Union launched a target satellite last Friday, followed by

the killer satellite yesterday. Presumably, a successful intercept occurred," the Pentagon statement said.

It was the seventh test—and third successful one—since the Russians resumed experiments with killer satellites early last year after a five-year pause, the Pentagon said. Moscow halted killer satellite tests in 1971, apparently to encourage progress in nuclear arms limitation talks.

The United States developed an anti-satellite system in the 1960s, but dismantled it because it was not very effective, officials said. Reuter.

President Tito 'under doctor's orders to rest'

Cairo, Oct. 27.—President Sader's planned visit to Yugoslavia next week has been postponed indefinitely, because President Tito is under doctors' orders to rest, Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources said today.

Mr Sader was due to visit Belgrade next Monday, as part of a tour of Romania, Yugoslavia, Iran and Saudi Arabia beginning on Saturday.

The sources said President Tito, who is 85, was ordered by doctors to rest for 20 days after his visits last week to France, Portugal and Algeria. According to an excerpt from its minutes, Professor Luigi

Firpo, the president of the Italian Bridge Federation, undertook "to continue energetically the inquiry into the Burgoyne-Blanchi affair and to report in detail its findings and decisions together with full documentation including a certified copy of the rules to the World Bridge Federation."

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جامعة سوهاج

Parties call off war of loudspeakers in Athens
OVERSEAS

EEC asks Pretoria to rescind latest restrictions on blacks

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Oct 27

The nine members of the European Economic Community have called upon the South African Government to cancel last week's bannings and detentions of black leaders and organizations and instead to begin consultation with the country's black leaders.

The appeal was made in a Note presented to Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, by Mr A. Donus, the Belgian Ambassador, who is the senior EEC envoy in South Africa. Mr Donus left Brussels today to convey Mr Botha's response to the president of the EEC's Council of Ministers.

Although the text of the Note has not been released it is understood to express the Nine's disappointment and astonishment at last week's bannings of three organizations, closure of scores of Black Consciousness leaders. It expressed strong concern for the direction that events have taken and emphasized the need for a peaceful evolution towards the granting of full rights to all of South Africa's inhabitants.

The Note said that it was not the intention of the Nine to meddle in South Africa's internal affairs. However, Mr Botha's refusal to believe in "a cynical" manifesto on South Africa's attitude to foreign pressure.

The EEC's move is a further indication of the strong reaction which last week's events have provoked in Western capitals. Three countries—the United States, West Germany and The Netherlands—have withdrawn their ambassadors or consultations and South Africa was today bracing itself for an announcement by President Carter of a change in American policy.

In an attempt to fill the gap

left by *The World* newspaper, which was banned last week, its publisher, the Argus company, today announced its intention to expand its weekly newspaper *The Post* to meet the needs of black readers. Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of *The World*, was detained shortly after the paper was closed.

At present *The Post* circulates mainly among Coloured and Asian readers in Natal. However, it is planned to print it on *The World* presses in Johannesburg, initially two or three times a week and possibly on a daily basis later. Most of *The World* staff will be given jobs on the expanded *Post*.

At a brief hearing before the chief magistrate in Pretoria today it was formally decided that an inquest into the death of Mr Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness leader, should begin on November 14. The hearing took place a day earlier than had been anticipated. The matter is now sub judice.

Meanwhile in Bloemfontein the case against Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned Black nationalist leader Mr Nelson Mandela, was adjourned until next January 17. Mrs Mandela is charged with breaking a banning order restricting her to the town of Brandfort.

Youths arrested: Police arrested 14 African youths after they set fire to a school building and stored passing cars in a black township near Bloemfontein. The youths were calling for an end to the Bantu education system. Earlier five black youths were arrested at Garsfontein, near Pretoria.—UPI.

Soldiers jailed: Four white South African soldiers were jailed for 20 months today after a court martial at Pomona, on the Botswana-Tranvaal border, found them guilty of raping a pregnant African woman in Botswana.—Reuter.

Anniversary flight to circle the world in 48 hours

By Arthur Reed

For Correspondent

Pan American World Airways

marking its fiftieth anniversary today with a remarkable flight around the world, crossing both poles in 3 hours and 40 minutes.

The flight will be made by a Boeing 747SP (special performance) carrying 150 passengers, each of whom has paid either \$3,333 (about £560) for a first-class seat or £222 for a seat in the economy cabin.

The signal for it to leave in San Francisco today will be sent to Key West, Florida, where the first Pan American service began on October 28, 1927. This was flown by a Fokker F-7 motor airliner which carried 12 passengers 90 miles away just over an hour.

Today's flight will circumnavigate the globe on a track stretching 26,642 miles in four "hops".

From San Francisco the 747 will fly non-stop to London, a distance of 6,258 miles crossing the North Pole.

From London it will fly non-stop to Cape Town, 6,153 miles. From there it will embark on the longest leg, crossing the South Pole to Auckland with our stopping, a distance of 7,523 miles. And from Auckland it will fly direct to San Francisco, 6,606 miles.

Seats on the flight were sold out several weeks ago, and there is a long waiting list.

Fifteen senior pilots and flight engineers will take turns on the flight deck, led by Mr W. K. Mullikin, vice-president and chief pilot of Pan Am.

Inquiry ordered into failed Bangladesh coup

Dacca, Oct 27.—The Bangladeshi Government has appointed a judge to investigate the abortive October 2 coup against General Ziaur Rahman's military Government.

Mr Justice A. F. M. Absunud, Choudhury and Mr Justice T. M. Masud, will also investigate a mutiny in Bogra, the north, two days earlier.

The attempted coup took place while the Bangladeshi authorities were negotiating with the hijackers of a Japanese liner at Dacca airport. Eleven Air Force officers and Army personnel were killed in the fighting, it was officially announced. The Government set up military tribunals, and has far executed 37 Army and Air Force men for their part in the unsuccessful coup.

Another famine feared by Sahel countries

Niamay, Niger, Oct 27.—Ministers from eight of Africa's Sahel zone countries today launched an urgent appeal to the world community for 500,000 tonnes of cereals to ward off a new threat of famine.

They said the four Sahel countries bordering the Atlantic—Senegal, Cape Verde, the Gambia and Mauritania—would need 50,000 tonnes of cereals by January and a total of 500,000 tonnes before the next rainfall, is due.

A situation as bad as the worst years of the last drought, which occurred between 1968 and 1974, could be expected for the rest of this year all along the Sahel coast, the Ministers said.

Alleged drug dealer flees from Bangkok hospital

By Our Correspondent

Bangkok, Oct 27

Mr Lao Su, a Chinese, thought to be one of the biggest drug dealers in Asia, has fled from the detention centre of Bangkok central hospital, only a week before a government decision on whether he should be executed.

He is now reported to be in his hideout in the fast-growing area of northern Thailand.

Mr Lao Su was one of 12 men led earlier this year by Mr Peter Wolff, a United States congressman, as large-scale traffickers. He said that Mr Lao Su was one of the many responsible for sending drugs from Thailand to Europe and the United States.

He was arrested with another

of the alleged leading traffickers, Mr Lao Fan, in Bangkok in August. The day before last week's coup, when Thailand's military leaders dismissed the civilian Government and assumed power, the police recommended to Mr Tanin, the Prime Minister, that both men be executed under article 21 of the Constitution.

This empowered the Prime Minister to order either their execution by shooting or life imprisonment, without trial. Mr Tanin was reported to have decided on their execution but before the coup overthrew him before he issued the order.

As their 81-day detention period was due to end on Wednesday next, a decision by the military junta on their fate was to have been made by then.

Wedding party involved in Philippines clash

Manila, Oct 27.—Scores of

rebels, including a wedding party, were caught in the crossfire between government forces and Muslim rebels yesterday on Jolo Island, near Zamboanga in the southern Philippines. Zamboanga radio broadcasts that at least 11 people had been killed and 22 wounded. The battle, which had begun on the beach, spilled into the town. Military authorities acknowledged that there were civilian fatalities but gave no figures.

Unloved by the world, Transkei marks a first year of mixed achievement

Apartheid's first child slow to come of age

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, Oct 27

Unwanted and unloved by the world at large, Transkei had its first anniversary this week.

It was an event that went largely unnoticed by the outside world, even by South Africa, which is the only friend of the Xhosa-speaking "homeland" that was hived off from the white republic a year ago as the first step in Pretoria's Government's policy of separate development.

The hopes of Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Transkei's Prime Minister, that his fledgling state would gain international recognition once it had shown itself truly independent have not been fulfilled. Only Transkei's postage stamps have achieved recognition from the international philatelic community.

Chief Matanzima may well feel angry and perplexed at

graduated Transkei's whites on their quick adaptation to a non-racial society. But one hospital and two schools remain exclusively white—a fact resented by many blacks.

The economy is growing, although it remains heavily dependent on direct aid from South Africa and the money sent by Transkeians working there. Since April last year, 15 new industries worth more than £10m have been set up. Umtata, the capital, has taken on the appearance of a boom town dominated by a large new administration block and other new buildings.

Politically, Transkei has given the appearance of stability. However, this has not been achieved by the small of the tiny opposition Democratic Party.

At a social level, many of the formal racial barriers have been removed and much of the original South African racial legislation repealed.

Chief Matanzima has con-

nected movement in Transkei has also undermined his claim to be the champion of the black man in southern Africa.

But the action that more than any other has prevented Chief Matanzima's Government from gaining foreign recognition was its acceptance of the Status of Transkei Act and its subsequent endorsement of the Republic of Transkei Act.

The Act in effect took away South African citizenship from those of black Transkei descent living in South Africa.

The Transkei Government has argued that its citizens living in South Africa would be given the same status as any other foreigners there. But this has not been the case.

Chief Matanzima has said that his nation was prepared to wait years if necessary before achieving United Nations recognition. All the signs are that he is going to have to wait a very long time.

Washington optimistic on new Salt agreement

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 27

President Carter said today there was "a fairly good prospect" of reaching an outline agreement on new strategic limitations with the Soviet Union within the next few weeks.

In his most revealing comments to date about recent progress in the so-called Salt talks, he told a press conference here that there was now general agreement between his Administration and Moscow that the existing ceiling on strategic arms deployment should be lower than those agreed at Vladivostok. Both sides were also close to agreement on what they called persecution by the Hongkong Commission Against Corruption. Several police officers under investigation addressed the meeting.

In brief

British soldiers held in Cyprus

Nicosia, Oct 27.—Ten British soldiers were held for six hours last night by the Turkish military authorities after straying into Turkish-controlled waters in two motor boats.

The soldiers, all members of the Scots Guards, were being questioned today by British military police about the incident.

M Bar in Hungary

Budapest, Oct 27.—M Bar, the French Prime Minister, arrived here today on a three-day visit to Hungary aimed at improving trade between the two countries.

Police protest

Hongkong, Oct 27.—More than 4,000 policemen met tonight in protest against what they called persecution by the Hongkong Commission Against Corruption. Several police officers under investigation addressed the meeting.

Jakarta round-up

Jakarta, Oct 27.—The Indonesian armed forces have smashed an attempt by the banned Indonesian Communist Party to stage a comeback, an Army spokesman said today. More than 200 party members have been arrested this year.

Czech-Vatican dialogue

Prague, Oct 27.—Negotiations have resumed discreetly here between the Holy See and the Czechoslovak Government on greater freedom for the Roman Catholic church in Czechoslovakia, diplomatic sources said.

HAVE YOU EVER THOUGHT WHAT A FEW YEARS SINCE BADLY LIT OFFICE CAN DO TO YOU?

Working under poor lighting conditions isn't good for anybody.

The trouble is most people don't see the problem.

They struggle on complaining of headaches and work load but not the lighting. And as they get older the problem gets worse.

Trying to distinguish a 'c' from an 'e' on a carbon

copy could drive them to the optician.

Better lighting can improve their performance and save money. For instance, by lighting for the task you concentrate the light on the working areas where it does most good.

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They work out at about 1% of your salary bill.

Your Electricity Board can provide information about modern lighting systems, and there's no reason why anybody from an architect to a one-man business shouldn't feel free to seek their guidance.

If you'd like more light thrown on the subject, contact your Electricity Board.

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The Electricity Council, England and Wales.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COLISEUM	
Canticus Hymenaeus - 01-342 5256	
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA	
Tonight & Sat., 7.30 p.m. <i>Brahms: Ein Heldenleben</i> . Tonight & Sat., 7.30 p.m. <i>Eurydice</i> . Oct. 28-30. <i>Barber: Vanessa</i> . Shows available day of.	
COVENT GARDEN , C.C. 240 1064	
The ROYAL BALLET	
Tonight & Sat., 7.30 p.m. <i>Swan Lake</i> . Oct. 28-30. <i>La Traviata</i> . Oct. 28-30. <i>Le Nozze di Figaro</i> .	
THE ROYAL OPERA	
There, 8 p.m. <i>Salone</i> . Oct. 28. Amphitheatre. <i>Don Giovanni</i> . Oct. 28-30. <i>La Bohème</i> . Oct. 28-30. <i>Barber: Vanessa</i> . Shows available day of.	
ROYAL WELLS THEATRE	
ROCHBERG: <i>Opera</i> . Nov. 2. 2.15 p.m. <i>Handel: Opera</i> . Nov. 2. 2.15 p.m. <i>Prologue to a Faun</i> . Oct. 28-30. <i>Barber: Vanessa</i> . Nov. 2. 10. 12. 13 at 7.30 p.m. <i>Ezio</i> .	

CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL	
Tonight, 7.30 p.m. <i>London Mozart Players</i>	
MONTEVERDI CHORUS & ORCHESTRA	
John Eliot Gardiner, conductor. <i>Handel: Hercules</i> . Nov. 2. (01-928 3191)	
ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, Sunday, 7.30 p.m. <i>Kirby Teare</i> . <i>Bruckner: Symphony No. 1</i> . <i>Brumlow: Symphony No. 2</i> .	

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Paddington Green, W.4

Baptised to its original 18th-Cent. story.

MON. NEXT 8 p.m.

NIGEL KENNEDY viola

YITKIN SLOW piano

Works by Kreisler, Elgar, Bach, Chopin, Grieg.

£2.50, £1.50 only. ALL OTHERS SOLD.

From the Royal Festival Hall Box Office, St. Mary's, WC2 1EQ (01-732 7945) and at door night.

TONIGHT AT 8.30 P.M. IN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL

LAWRENCE CHRISTIE, the 18th-Cent. monumental organist.

Robert Tear and Willard White: *Handel: Organ Concerto*. Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Sir John Nissell. Tickets at the door. Price £2.50.

WIGMORE HALL, 1430 2141. Tonight 7.30. PAUL GREGORY guitar. Works.

WIGMORE HALL, 1433 2141. Sunday 7.30. Anne Collins, violin. *Beethoven: Violin Concerto*. Tickets at the door. Price £2.50.WIGMORE HALL, 1436 2141. Sunday 7.30. Anne Collins, violin. *Beethoven: Violin Concerto*. Tickets at the door. Price £2.50.

TWO NEW MUSICAL MACHINES

Bernard Levin. Sunday Times.

CANADA

Bernard Shaw

"IMPOSSIBLY SUCCUMBI TO CANADA'S SPELL". Daily Mail.

Directed by Michael Bakewell.

ALBERTY, 262 376. From the Musical

"Silent Suspension". *Opera* has

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SPORT

Racing

Boldboy entitled to pride of place

By Michael Secly

Boldboy has been the only horse seriously backed to capture tomorrow's Vernon Sprint Cup. Haydock Park's richest race and the final pattern event of this season in this country. Major Dick Hern has had his eye on this £20,000 prize ever since this record stakes-winning gelding won the Challenge Stakes at the Hough-ton Meeting. Lady Beaverbrook, however, considered that her amazing seven-year-old had already done enough this season, with four important victories to his credit, and wanted to rest him until next year. But on Monday, she had a change of heart, because of her trainer's reports of Boldboy's continued well-being.

After being laid to rest a total of £24,000 by his owners, he now has to start with both form. On all known form, he is entitled to his position in the market. But the formbook tends to be turned upside down at this stage of the season, and until the draw and underfoot conditions are known, the present odds are far too short.

Cards are also being laid to rest since Goodwood, at Lingfield Park and Sandown Park. So Proper, third in the Goodwood Stakes, was also successful at Lingfield, but was subsequently disqualified for interference. Mr Gibbs had some of this running to consider, but the whole picture is one of progressive form and Weth Nan could well be lendently treated.

Apart from Weth Nan this is an open affair. The top-weight Ryan Judd's Lambourn is the most improved horse at the head of affairs, with three victories to his credit. Lord Zetland's Good Tune was

also good support for Whirby Jersey and Ryan Price's Ashbro Laddo.

An interesting card opens the fixture today when Price could win the £6,000 Saxon Nursery Handicap with Weth Nan. The American-bred two-year-old belongs to Jellaby's owner, Essa Alkaffia. The official handicapper, Geoffrey Gibbs, has had to take a shot in the dark when allowing Weth Nan 8lb in this competition. In his only two starts, Weth Nan has won twice.

Erie Presumptive has scored twice since Goodwood, at Lingfield Park and Sandown Park. So Proper, third in the Goodwood Stakes, was also successful at Lingfield, but was subsequently disqualified for interference. Mr Gibbs had some of this running to consider, but the whole picture

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winner by a wide margin for Bill

Warts at York last time out. Spanish Issue has been running consistently well for Peter Cawell. Douglas Smith's Welsh Miniature, narrowly defeated by Maggydamus at Caterick Bridge last time out, is leniently treated but I still side with Weth Nan.

The Staffordshire trainer, Reg Hollinshead has been running riot recently. There has been a steady stream of well-backed winners from his stable in the past few weeks. Nice Value can continue the sequence by repeating last week's Doncaster victory in the Claude Harrison Memorial Trophy Handicap. Off's Mead and Sans Souci, last seen in a similar race at Newbury last week, seem to be the main dangers. If the front running Off's Mead, can be relied upon to repeat his Newbury form, he should win this from the favourite, No. 10 draw. But it is asking a great deal of an eight-year-old to defy a 5lb penalty, and Nice Value's winning tactics may succeed again.

Another trainer in form, Christopher Thornton can continue his winning streak with Miss Eliza, who has Sparling's absence from the race over come in the Southport Handicap. The National Hunt trainer, Fred Russell, who has just completed three wins on the flat with Piccadilly Line, can provide another success if that front running Miss Eliza can hold off the challenge of Blackpool Maiden Sulky, with Lewis who chased Badajoz home at Doncaster last week.

Border Incident, the anti-pot favourite for the Cheltenham Gold Cup in March, landed odds of 5-2 laid on him by a length and a half from the 1976 Gold Cup winner Royal Prolific, in the Terry Biddercombe Challenge Trophy at Wincanton yesterday. Bookmakers trimmed Border Incident's price from 6-1 to 11-2 and 5-1, and he produced Royal Prolific at 5-1 and 12-1.

The nervous Border Incident, who sweated heavily, fought hard for his head when John Frascone restrained him at the rear in the first 100 yards or so, but settled well when allowed to stride out in pursuit of Royal Prolific. He jumped almost three fences out, was tiring and gave up. Frascone and his mount were given a 10-second time penalty, which was added to the main penalties.

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Peterhof looks like being pipped

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

A year ago today Isle of Man carried the Queen mother's colours to victory at Sandown Park and this afternoon may be the turn of its younger half-brother, Queen's College, to have a similar success.

Bred by his owner, Queen's College is a half-brother to the now-famous Steeplechase Isle of Man, still doing well as he showed at Ascot on Wednesday—and it is thought that Queen's College will follow in their foot-steps.

Last season he ran well enough in all his races over hurdles to suggest that he ought to be capable of becoming a winner.

On the first occasion he beat Royal Prolific in the Terry Biddercombe Challenge Trophy at Wincanton yesterday. Bookmakers trimmed Border Incident's price from 6-1 to 11-2 and 5-1, and he produced Royal Prolific at 5-1 and 12-1.

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Test cricket life begins again at 41 for Australia's captain

Simpson expected to succeed

From Douglas Aitken

Melbourne, Oct 27

In considering the appointment of Bobby Simpson as Australia's Test captain at the age of 41, it is useful to remember that Jack Hobbs made more than half of his 61,237 runs after the age of 40. Then there was, of course, the recalling of Colin Cowdrey, at the age of 42, to play against Australia. Nevertheless Simpson's appointment on October 17 as captain of the Australian team to play India caused a tremor of immediate comment before more involved with the game decided it was a wise move.

Simpson is a veteran of 52 Tests in which he made 4,131 runs at an average of 48.6. He last played for Australia when captain in the series against India 10 years ago. He captained Australia during 1963, 1967 and 1968. Apart from being the seventh highest run-scorer in Test cricket, he took 29 catches and 19 wickets at 35.85 runs each. He led New South Wales in their last Sheffield Shield victory during the 1965-66 season, and when the Australian first-class season opens on Saturday he will be captaining them again.

For the past few years Simpson has been playing grade cricket, one step below district cricket, with Sydney's Old Oriental Club. This time, however, his return to the game has been given a somewhat earthy flavour, with the Basic Super Topper Union Handicap Steeplechase and the Amaco Cup, which he has sponsored.

Another Dolly had some experience of steeplechasing in Ireland last season before he joined French's Club, a half brother to Queen's College, who has been racing at steeplechases in Ireland since giving up football at the age of 18. He has been racing at Ascot on Wednesday—and it is thought that Queen's College will follow in their foot-steps.

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One doesn't have to be successful to have style.



But it helps.

The world of fine luxury cars has produced many brilliant examples. At BMW we felt it would be unnecessary and prohibitively expensive to create a car with even more luxury than the best available at the moment.

The concept design basis of the BMW 7 Series was not, therefore, to produce simply another exceptionally comfortable car, but one with a dynamic and refined performance.

Luxury
The first impression one has when looking at one of the 7 Series is a car of exceptional yet quiet beauty, of disciplined power and of engineering and coachwork of the very highest quality.

Sit in the car and one immediately has the feeling of absolute comfort and excessive spaciousness especially in the back. The seats are anatomically designed for both comfort and support. The driver's adjusts for reach, angle and height.

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Quietness is now quite outstanding. Wind noise has been drastically cut by aerodynamic design and closer bodywork fit, and engine noise is even lower due to new sound damping.

In the areas where luxury cars excel—design, quality, comfort and quietness—the 7 Series has found new and better technological answers.

Performance

Most luxury cars are heavy and, whilst being fairly fast in a straight line, have neither good handling nor 'agility'. They are passive rather than dynamic cars. This is not the case with the 7 Series.

The chassis combines two apparently contradictory extremes—luxurious ride with exceptional handling. The new front suspension allows softer ride whilst giving better stability without 'dive' and 'roll'. At the rear the race proven semi-trailing arm is used. All wheels independently and correctly align themselves for the best possible ride and hold on the road regardless of the surface or camber.

Once in the car one realises that the cockpit is totally driver orientated. Seat and steering can be adjusted to any driver for maximum comfort and ease of control. Considerable research has gone into the layout and has resulted in a 'wrap around' console. All dials are equi-distant from the driver's eye, all controls come immediately to hand.

As soon as one drives the car one understands the advantages of the BMW philosophy of making the driver the essential element of car design. Stress and difficult situations are reduced and the pleasure of being able to drive both courageously and as one pleases is very rewarding.

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The core of the 7 Series 'passive safety' is the passenger compartment. This rigid cell with its integrated roll over bar, longitudinal and vertical supports remain intact on impact when the front or rear safety zones absorb energy. Inside the car, padded upholstery has been developed into a complete protective system. It operates at three different levels—face, shoulder and below window level with different forms of padding to give maximum protection.

In 'active safety' terms the driver is the essential element. So everything is designed, researched and developed to make his task simpler and more efficient.

The 7 Series incorporates many highly advanced, technological improvements to help prevent the worst happening. The most important being the new 'double pivot' front suspension. This gives exceptional directional stability—should one wheel hit slush, or a tyre burst, the car will remain on line.

This stability allows a new dual braking system—if there is a failure the car brakes on one front wheel and the opposite rear wheel which, with the new front suspension, eliminates slewing.

Driving Pleasure
The 7 Series combines performance and comfort in a way that no other cars have done before. A passenger has all the luxury, the smoothness of ride and the quietness to make any journey a pleasure. The driver has the effortless power and performance which encourages a new spirit of driving.

This, then, is the new BMW 7 Series range. Cars in the very highest luxury class with sophisticated, refined and powerful performance. A unique and exceptional choice amongst the world's greatest cars.

Performance glossary (Manual figures only. Source BMW)

728: 2.8 litres, 170 bhp, 0-60 in 10 secs, max 120 mph

730: 3.0 litres, 184 bhp, 0-60 in 9.4 secs, max 125 mph.

733i: 3.3 litres, 197 bhp, 0-60 in 8.9 secs, max 128 mph.

Prices: 728: £8,950. 730: £10,540. 733i: £11,550.

All prices correct at time of going to press.

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The new BMW 7 Series. For the joy of motoring.

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At Windscale, the amateurs shine in the battle of the legal giants

Mr Justice Parker, presiding as inspector over the Windscale inquiry into the building of a nuclear reprocessing plant, sees inevitable criticism ahead for the recommendations that will eventually emerge from his tribunal. Yet he seems to accept the situation with remarkable cheerfulness, which might be attributed to the fact that this marathon enters its final weeks on Monday.

The hearing has cost over £2m, and the 3,000,000 words of evidence will not be the end of the affair.

At least three journalists covering the proceedings have proposals for a book to follow quickly on the final report. At least one major television documentary of 75 minutes duration is in preparation with actors playing the roles of presiding judge and the main QC's and others represented.

Academics from Britain and the United States have also moved in to make their sociological survey of the adequacy of this forum for reaching decisions of such immense national and international importance.

One thing is clear: there are few occasions in which such a concentration of high-powered amateurs has enjoyed debate. By any standard, the case is impressive. Lord Selskar, QC, and Mr Ian Glidewell, QC, representing British Nuclear Fuels and Cumbria County Council respectively lead for the applicants. On the opposition benches are Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, for Friends of the Earth, Sir George Doherty, QC, for the Isle of Man, Mr David Widdicombe, QC, for the Windscale appeal, Sir Frank Layfield, QC, for the Town and Country Planning Association.

An elaborate case...

Even at their best they have not outshone some of the lay advocates, such as Dr Brian Wyman, for Network for Nuclear Concern, Mr Peter Taylor, for the Political Ecology research group, and the anti-motorway campaigner Mr John Tyme, here leading for the Society for Environment Improvement.

Final submissions started this week with the main opponents' objections for the building of the first of a new type of plant at Windscale known as Thorpe (Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant) to take spent fuel from nuclear reactors in Japan and elsewhere. The purpose is to separate reusable uranium, plutonium and highly active waste products.

The objectors have assembled an immensely elaborate and multifaceted case against the project. Friends of the Earth's argument calling for a deferral of 10 years on a decision, turns on technical and economic issues to demonstrate that a gamut of risks from the spread of nuclear weapons material to devastating contamination of the environment would best be averted by prohibiting this type of reprocessing.

The Isle of Man would prefer not to have such a close neighbour on the Cumbria coast discharging into the Irish Sea, and also argues that the site on

Pearce Wright
Science Editor.

The Why, When, Where and How of Hine Cognac

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Hine (pronounced to rhyme with the English 'fine') has special claim to be one of France's finest Cognacs. Hine Cognacs have been distilled and blended beside the Charente by six generations of the family.

You will hear little from Hine of the irrelevant myths that have attached themselves to Cognacs. Connoisseurs will even know that designations like VSOP mean little more than what the distiller chooses to make them mean.

So why Hine? Well those same connoisseurs will tell you that Hine VSOP is a shade more delicate, a shade more pleasurable than many other VSOPs and that while it is known that Cognac is blended from many rare and old distillations, then matured in casks of Limousin oak, the real secret lies in the taste of the distiller.

So why Hine? Ask a connoisseur. Better still, become one. Try Hine.

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Another happy ending—after 23 centuries

A famous lost play of antiquity has been rediscovered, inevitably among the Oxyrhynchus papyri, almost as inevitably by Professor Eric Turner, the great papyrologist. It is the *Misounenos* (The Hated One) of Menander, one of the most popular and dramatic plays of the New Comedy.

Until now, we had only tantalizing remains preserved on fragments of papyrus and in quotations of grammatical interest or sententious value by other authors. Earlier this month, Professor Turner struck gold by discovering almost indecipherable fragments that had yielded the first 100 lines of the play, and explained what it is all about.

As a consequence, other pieces of the jig-saw have been identified and fallen into place, and the *Misounenos* can be reconstructed by delicate scholarship from the oblivion of the Dark Age. Professor Turner says: "I have never seen such a filthy piece of papyrus. I think it had been put aside because it was so nasty."

The scene opens on a night of thunder and lightning. Enter a soldier who is locked out of his own house. He has captured a girl in the war on Cyprus, and installed her as his mistress. She will have nothing to do with him because she believes, erroneously, that he killed her brother.

Like Pasua Selim in *Die Enzianfahrt des dem Seraf*, he is too much of a gentleman to force his attentions on his



prisoner. Professor Turner will disclose the rest of the smash hit that had them rolling in the wedges in Athens 23 centuries ago at a special meeting at the Institute of Classical Studies next week. It is giving away no secrets to say that it has a happy ending. It also crowns a distinguished career with a wreath of undying laurel.

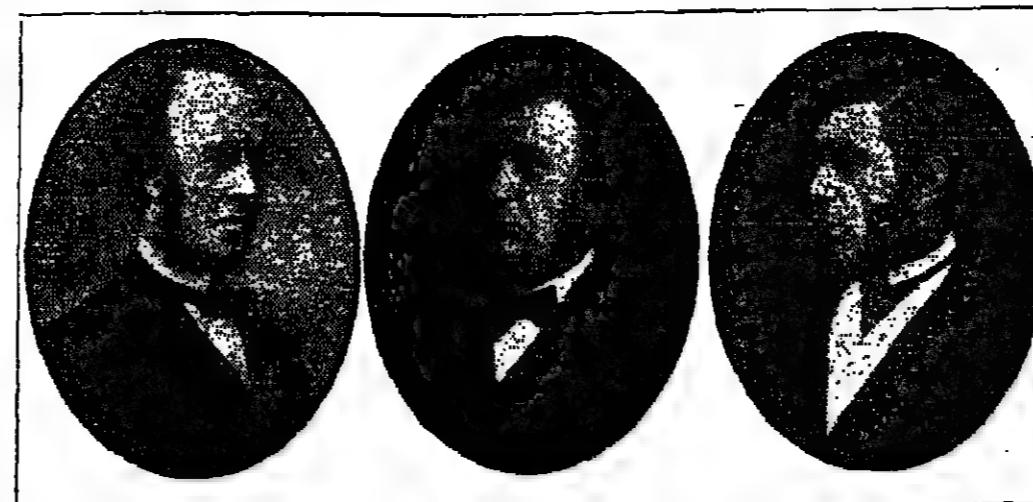
Neologism of the week is
Globologists, who are being advertised for by the *Jargons at the Hotel Intercontinental Globetrotters? Not so; they fit electric light shades and fluorescent light tubes.*

Is history repeating itself with the departure of Labour Party faithfuls?

Gladstone, too, had problems with defectors as the old Liberal Party waned

The recent departure from the Labour Party of Mr Rex Prentice and Mr Paul Johnson is curiously reminiscent of the defection of a number of leading politicians and theorists from the Liberal Party in the mid 1880s. In both cases those involved gave similar reasons for their defections, saying that the party they were leaving was not the same party they had originally joined and that they feared it was committed irretrievably to collectivism and authoritarianism. There are deeper parallels, as well. Behind the defections of the 1880s lay the feeling that Victorian Liberalism had failed, just as behind the defections of the 1970s there lies a sense of the failure of social democracy.

The defection of left wing



William Lecky, James Fitzjames Stephen and George Goschen who left the Liberals in 1886 . . . not only had the party changed, it had become too left wing . . .

Apart from the maverick and opportunist Chamberlain, and the Whigs led by Hartington, it was predominantly intellectuals who quit the Liberals over Home Rule. Among those who defected in 1886 were Edward Dicier, the great constitutional theorist, James Fitzjames Stephen, the lawyer, William Lecky, the historian, and George Goschen, the politician and economist.

The common theme of those who left the Liberal Party in 1886 was that the party had changed significantly since it had joined it twenty years or so earlier. They deplored especially the way old liberal principles had been given up and the extension of the franchise had led to collectivist and interventionist policies. Herbert Spencer, who himself passed from Gladstonian Liberalism to anarchic conservatism in the same period, spoke for them when he complained in his book *Man versus the State*, published in 1884, "Most of those who now pass as Liberals are Tories of a new school. They have lost sight of the truth that past times Liberalism habitually stood for individual freedom versus state coercion."

The intellectuals who left the Liberal Party in the mid-1880s followed Spencer in adopting a position of extreme individualism and opposition to all forms of state intervention. Working through such organizations as the Liberty and Property De-

fence League, they provided a convenient and appealing philosophy for manufacturers and property owners worried about the rise of syndicalism and socialism among the working class. They created a new ideological conservatism.

Behind this defection from the Liberals in the mid-1880s lay a feeling not just that the party had changed and become more left-wing, but that Liberalism had somehow failed. It had rested on the belief that once given the vote and trusted with freedom, the mass of the population would adhere to the great Liberal values of self-help, individual responsibility and altruism. In the event, the liberated masses seemed rather to depend utterly on the state,

to demand from it support and assistance, and to pursue their own self-interest.

The hope and trust involved in the great Liberal experiment appeared to have been misplaced. A mood of intense disillusionment and pessimism gripped Britain in the 1880s in which the faith in progress which had sustained Victorian Liberalism was abandoned and turned into cynical despair.

The outcome of the defections from the Liberal Party in the right and left on the part of the last century was, of course, a major realignment in British politics. Against a background of economic decline and social upheaval, there was a polarization of parties with class emerging as the main determinant of political behaviour. The appeal of political parties became both more ideologically and more based on self-interest.

The Conservative Party came to stand for laissez-faire and to represent those with property.

The Labour Party grew up as the party of the working classes and the proponents of socialism. Liberalism, as C. F. G. Masterman gloomily observed, was accordingly crushed between the upper and lower mastodons of privilege and revolt.

Is it not possible that we are witnessing the beginning of a similar process of political realignment, and polarization today? The parallels with the situation in the 1880s are certainly striking. Mr Prentice says he has left the Labour Party because of its continuing drift to the left, its capitulation to extremists and sectional interests, and its ill-conceived plans to destroy the unity of

the United Kingdom. These are exactly the same reasons given by those who broke with the Liberal Party over Home Rule in 1886.

At the same time, there are signs of a growing movement among the left of the Labour Party to break with the Social Democrats and create a properly socialist party. The increasing protest by left-wingers, sloganising the Labour leadership's acceptance of the mixed economy, is strongly reminiscent of the mounting frustration among progressive and radical Liberals in the 1880s and 1900s as their leaders continued adherence to Gladstone's principles of laissez-faire.

Britain in 1977 is in the same mood of pessimism and disillusion that it was at the end of last century. There is a general feeling now that social democracy has failed and that there was a moment when Liberalism had failed for many of the same reasons. It is criticized from the left for failing fundamentally to alter the distribution of wealth and power in our society, and for preserving inequalities and vested interests.

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Bernard Levin

A giant of science and a hack called Boris

On Wednesday, I brought up to date the story of Professor Benjamin Levich, a Soviet scientist of the utmost renown, regarded by experts as "the creator of Physico-Chemical Hydrodynamics". But there is one further strand that has to be woven into the story, because although it does not in itself advance our understanding of Professor Levich, his work or his plight, it is so extraordinarily and horribly revealing of the minds of his persecutors that if nothing else were to be learned from what has happened to him, he would not have suffered altogether in vain.

After the Oxford scientific conference held in the summer

Professor Levich's request for a 10-year deferral might appear, if accepted by the inquiry, as a course of weakness. He said that it would be a courageous decision against those who insisted that he spend millions of pounds on a public inquiry that has produced millions of words of evidence and argument needed a more clear definition.

In response Mr Justice Parker said: "We are bound to be caustic anyhow." That judicial "we" included his two assessors, Sir Frederick Warner and Sir Edward Pochin.

**Pearce Wright
Science Editor.**

projects discussed at the conference, lest his readers should discover that nothing whatever was said there that was not strictly confined to scientific matters. This difficulty Mr Tanolin resolves by turning quickly from the subject of the conference to that of Professor Levich himself. And here we can see before us one of the most fundamental distinctions between totalitarian societies and free ones. Tanolin's job is to defend the professor. Obviously, he runs no risk of an action for libel. But he has a much more important, though subtler, protection for his blackguard. He does not need to confine himself to distorting the truth, to dealing in falsehoods and exaggeration, to spreading smears and hints. He can, and does, simply lie about the career, conduct and fate of Professor Levich, because he knows that nowhere in the *Literary Gazette* itself, or in any other Soviet paper or journal, whether large or small, specialist or general, will any letter or statement, or article or report of any kind be permitted to appear in contradiction or correction of his falsehoods. No exposé of his methods will be published or broadcast in any form, no Press Council will examine a complaint against him, no court will bear any action brought against him.

The *Literary Gazette* was given the task of trying to discredit the Oxford conference and to blacken the name and reputation of Professor Levich. The task assigned to the task is called Boris Tanolin. Naturally, he said that the conference was designed as a "political provocation" and an organized anti-Soviet action of world-wide dimensions". Just as naturally, he was therefore obliged to omit all mention of any of the sub-

totalitarianism, the weight of every aspect of life is thrown against the victims. There are abuses in free countries; and the authorities frequently try to conceal them. But the state machinery in free countries can be moved on behalf of the victims of injustice and oppression, and built into the innermost workings of it is the principle of ultimate answerability. In a free country, men may publish and broadcast matter hostile to those who have charge of the country's destinies; and they in turn cannot ignore it forever. In the Soviet Union and the other tyrannies of the world, the tyrants are safe from both the embarrassment of public criticism and the necessity of answering it.

Thus armed and protected, Mr Tanolin can quote a similarly obedient Soviet scientist as saying that after Professor Levich was refused permission to emigrate in 1972, "he could have pursued his scientific work in the . . . Institute of Electro-Chemistry . . . he could publish his scientific papers . . .". These statements are plain lies, but there is no way that any Soviet reader of the *Literary Gazette* who does not already know that, or who cannot guess it, can ever find out.

Both Professor Levich himself and Professor Brian Spalding of Imperial College—one of the chief organizers of the Oxford conference—have sent replies to the *Literary Gazette*, but these will not, of course, be published or even acknowledged.

Similiv, protected by the fact that his readers will never learn the truth, Tanolin can say

It is difficult to convey in short excerpt the full rancid flavour of the articles; but to read the reply sent to the *Literary Gazette* for favour of publication a few weeks ago by Professor Levich is to be reminded of the heights to which the love and pursuit of scientific truth can take the best of science's servants. Its dignity, honesty and moderation

will bear any action brought against him.

For this information, I am indebted to the Ecole de Cuisine La Varenne in Paris and to the lady who directs it. Not only does she do that, but she also founded the school. And, as it offers a complete programme in classic French cooking, she would rightly suppose that she is French.

She is nothing of the sort. Anne Wilton is a Yorkshire lass, with an MA in economics from Cambridge University.

Delicious pick-up in park

It is common knowledge that journalists subsist on free lunches, but there was something different about the gratuitous feast enjoyed by a colleague this week. He picked it up, literally, in Hyde Park.

It took the form of 2lb of edible fungi, including one mushroom, a pretty selection of lawyers' wigs which had survived the trampling of the common herd and proved delicious stewed in milk, and several fine specimens of blewits, a fungus so sought after that they used to pay real money for it in Nottingham markets.

There is a photograph of her wearing knickerbockers—called then a "rational suit"—showing how eminently practical the garb was for cycling. "We had to take a skirt with us on the Continent," she says, "because if you went into churches you were not allowed to go in honourable knickerbockers."

From America, the club has this news of the top cyclists there: "The President claims to be a cyclist but, under present conditions and rules, is restricted in his movements. He used a 10-speed model and had an accident requiring dental treatment—the reason for his claims being due to nature in riding and hitting a sewer grating instead of the

the Tanolin article. It is Hyperion to a satori."

Among other slanderous concoctions the article points out that I am allegedly the author of false statements concerning my father's published work.

It is well known that any view nor holding the accepted doctrine can be, if it is wished, proclaimed to be a calumny against this country with all the ensuing consequences. The reason for the fury

aroused by the holding of an International Scientific Conference at Oxford University, on the occasion of my 80th birthday. This conference is proclaimed to be a "bad" meeting venture, and a political provocation". Among other accusations there is one that I once stopped working with some of the well-known and famous scientists L. D. Landau, raising with him a few of his former teacher's creative ideas and lesser referring to him with very little respect.

And Tanolin does not stop there: he goes on to accuse Professor Levich of "treason", and to say that

his energy finds its outlet in correspondence with circles hostile to our country as well as with anti-Soviet press correspondents.

It is difficult to convey in short excerpt the full rancid flavour of the articles; but to read the reply sent to the *Literary Gazette* for favour of publication a few weeks ago by Professor Levich is to be reminded of the opportunity to pursue the creative and normal life . . . I have been ostracized by colleagues

my scientific articles and a new book of mine, have not been issued in any Soviet editions, my name has been deliberately deleted from . . . As to my reputation, I believe it is somewhat late to

put more pressure on me.

Then Professor Levich moves to the indictment of everything Tanolin and his masters stand for, and describes the consequences for those who fall under their displeasure for preferring truth to their falsehoods:

for nearly 30 years since I put more pressure on me in this country, I have been deprived of the opportunity to pursue the creative and normal life . . . I have been ostracized by colleagues

my scientific articles and a new book of mine, have not been issued in any Soviet editions, my name has been deliberately deleted from . . . As to my reputation, I believe it is somewhat late to

put more pressure on me.

She put on an apron at the demonstration in London yesterday, but she need not have bothered because she left it to Albert Jorant, a pastry cook at the Paris school to show us how to make both puff pastry and a Gateau Pithiviers. He did it, of course, under her supervision.

As for Mrs Wilton, she was not visiting London just to show us how puff pastry is made. She was helping to launch her new book *Great Cooks and Their Recipes* (Elliott, £3.50), in which she talks learnedly about everyone from Taillevent (France 1312, which is not his telephone number but the year he was born) to Escoffier.

Day of the knickerbocker's glory

As a prelude to its centenary celebrations next year, the Cyclists' Touring Club is looking for its oldest active member. So far, the honours seem to belong to Miss Ivy Donaldson, aged 90, of Bedford, who still pedals to the shops and on the embankment alongside the Great Ouse.

In the current number of *Cyclotouring*, the club's magazine, she gives an account of

defectors
led

THURSDAY

OCTOBER 28 1977

15



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A DISTANT GOAL

Mr Roy Jenkins's decision, as President of the European Commission, to launch a personal initiative in favour of European monetary union is unlikely to be greeted with complete enthusiasm either within the Commission itself or by all member governments of the Community. The memory is still too raw of repeated attempts and failures since the 1960s to bring the currencies of the EEC into a fixed, or at least closer and more stable, relationship to each other. Indeed, given the evident lack of enthusiasm in so many quarters and the lack of preparation for such an initiative, it is somewhat surprising that Mr Jenkins should have attached himself so firmly and personally to the idea.

Mindful of past failures, Mr Jenkins is circumspect in the way in which he is now restating the objective. He is not putting forward specific proposals, but is calling for a debate. His view of the way forward has no hard and fast timetable. He is not suggesting specific immediate measures, like the central coordination of the fiscal and monetary policies of member governments, or the re-linking of their respective currencies. Proponents of earlier experiments within the EEC tended to the view that the linking of currencies would thereafter force member governments into coordinated and joint policies in order to sustain the decision once made. One school further thought that, since common credit and exchange rate policies would force massive regional, industrial and social policies and programmes on the Community, the first step towards a monetary

union would also force a correspondingly huge increase of budgetary and political power at the centre of the Community. Such expectations, however, were never realistic, either in practical or in political terms. For they put the cart before the horse. Common currencies and monetary policies for the member countries of the EEC are only possible over any period longer than a few months if there has been a marked growing together of the underlying economies themselves. Any attempt to force the pace towards monetary union, as was done in the years after the 1969 EEC summit meeting at The Hague, simply wastes precious political capital and Community good will upon a venture which is bound to fail.

Mr Jenkins may argue that his latest formulation of the ideal has fully taken account of this aspect. His view is that the nations of the Community should begin to harmonize the development of their economies within an agreed longer-term strategy of moving towards monetary union itself. To that extent he is being substantially more realistic than some who have gone before.

But it is still questionable whether the Community would be right to place such an initiative at the top of its agenda in the coming years. The very idea of a common currency for the whole of Europe does indeed imply a massive central budget to finance the regional and industrial policy that would be needed to support the weak areas, unable to stand the strain within a single monetary union.

A SETBACK IN HEALTH EDUCATION

Of all the undesirable side-effects stemming from routine whooping-cough vaccination, not the least serious is now seen to be the public apprehension that has ensued regarding vaccination in general. Since the safety of whooping cough vaccine has been a matter of loud debate, many parents have been frightened into rejecting immunization against quite different diseases, as well as whooping cough. This summer there were fears of an epidemic of polio in a population of children worse protected against it than any for many years. The same danger will exist next summer too.

The fear of just such a public reaction was lively in the Department of Health when the decisions were taken which the Ombudsman criticized yesterday. Unfortunately, the danger of arousing public alarm with warnings was seen as greater than that of seeming complacent about rare but tragic adverse medical reactions to the vaccine. As living standards have improved and reduced the incidence of the disease, the case for vaccination as a matter of course has become less strong. In some social circumstances and with proper regard to the warning signs that make it inadvisable for certain children, vaccination is still a worth while and acceptably safe precaution. The Department's advice to doctors, even

when referring to the risks, has taken too little account of the changing balance of advantage.

The risk of convulsions and permanent brain damage has been known for many years, though it is so remote that the exact danger is still in dispute (it is almost impossible to say for certain that a particular child's sufferings are caused by the vaccine). The Ombudsman's criticism is not that the Department ignored the risk in its communications with doctors—clearly it did not—but that it failed until recently to make the position sufficiently clear to the patient (or generally, in this context, to the parents of the patient). It is claimed that more should have been done to publicize the risks and the signs that should lead them to consult a doctor.

Administration is the Ombudsman's sphere: he has no competence to question the clinical judgment of doctors, as he often affirms. But at the point where he criticizes the Department, the line between administration and clinical responsibility is not entirely clear. The Department has a responsibility to make general policies about medical practice, which it is the jealously-guarded privilege of doctors to disregard, according to their assessment of each patient's particular needs. Medicine today is so large and

rapidly-changing that no practitioner could keep sight of the needs of good practice without some central collation of evidence and guidance. Doctors today expect it, and harm is done if their trust is forfeited (some, for instance, saw that the Department's advocacy of routine whooping cough vaccination was too indiscriminate and reacted like patients, by becoming indiscriminately hostile to the procedure).

But the Department has also sought to influence the public over the doctor's head. It issued encouragements to seek immunization, but until recently avoided warnings. They might raise a panic, and they might be resented as trespassing upon the relationship between doctor and patient. It is this imbalance that the Ombudsman censures. The Department has partly been caught out by a change in public attitudes. More and more the desirability is recognized of making patients well informed about what is being done to them; at the same time the demand for information has increased.

It is a welcome trend, though not all patients are capable of making fully informed choices about their treatment. Public bodies certainly have a role to play in the process of education, but the main responsibility when a particular treatment for a particular patient is in question must be the doctor himself.

THE BATTLE OF TURNER'S BEQUEST

The Tate has made a spirited counter-attack in the battle being fought over the body of the Turner Bequest. The troops of Somerset House, armed as they are with the ordinance of Lady Birk, parliamentary under-secretary of state in the Department of the Environment, still have hard pounding ahead of them if they are to possess the field.

The conjunction of the Turner centenary exhibition in Burlington House in the winter of 1974-75, which displayed in a most impressive way the splendour of his art, and the emergence from long years of private bureaucratic occupation of the old Royal Academy rooms in Somerset House generated a demand that Turner and Somerset House be permanently united. The match seemed so obviously right: England's greatest painter would be seen in London's most elegant and historic gallery; the experience of hundreds of thousands had been enjoying at the centenary exhibition would be placed on a pedestal; Turner's testamentary issues would at last be respected and they would be—that argument, which is peripheral, is also inconclusive; the thousands of Turners in the attics of the British Museum and vaults of the Tate would be neglected no longer; honour would at last be given to a native genius, and a public use be found worthy of William Chambers's Fine Rooms.

A large part of that case, not all of it, dissolves under the jealous scrutiny of the Tate, which has custody of almost all the oils in the bequest, the British Museum having charge of

the watercolours. The trustees of the Tate point out that exhibition space at Somerset House would actually be less than the space already given to Turner at the Tate, and far less than the Tate will be able to give when it can, shortly, use the rooms of the evacuated Military Hospital next door. There would be no question therefore of Somerset House doing more adequately for Turner what the Tate already does. Unless the move were to cause less of Turner to be seen than can be seen now, the Tate would have to continue to give a good deal of space to him. In that case, as the trustees point out, the effect of the change would not be to concentrate the Turner bequest but to disperse it further.

The trustees also make much of the larger fire risk at Somerset House. Some think they exaggerate the importance of that objection. Sir Hugh Casson in his report to the Department saw a need to temper scholarship with common sense and opined that "both buildings and artifacts [which are there to be enjoyed not worshipped] must be allowed to live a little dangerously". Whatever judgment is made of the fire risk and therefore of the suitability of Somerset House as a permanent repository of Turner's work, it could hardly be thought prudent to move the 20,000 watercolours there from the British Museum. Without them Somerset House, an important object in itself, but is it the best idea either for those rooms or for the display of Turner's art?

den steep increase will soon be called in by his editor and told that understatement sells no newspapers. Fly the poor logarithm; it creeps up slower than anything else around—excepting, that is,

logarithm of the logarithm.
Yours sincerely,
DAVID DAVIES,
Editor,
Nature,
4 Little Essex Street, WC2

Victims of reverse discrimination

From Miss S. R. Deddur

Sir, The problem of reverse discrimination (your leader October 26) centres on the question of rights and obligations. The justification for reverse discriminatory policies relies on an acceptance of the view that, in the past, unfair discrimination has been practised against certain groups, that they now have a right to expect amends to be made, and that an obligation exists to ensure that those amends are made in order that they may achieve equality of status and opportunities within the community. We now encounter the question: on whom does this obligation rest?

Presumably, since the community has previously been unfair to these groups, it is the community, or State, who must now make amends.

From the Bishop of London

Sir, Canon C8(5) of the Canons of the Church of England forbids any minister not ordained in the Provinces of Canterbury, York, Ireland, Wales or Scotland to exercise a ministry in the Provinces of Canterbury and York without the permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Province in question.

This Canon is based upon the Overseas and Other Clergy (Ministry and Ordination) Measure, passed by the Church Assembly as recently as 1967 to replace the Colonial Clergy Act of 1871. It therefore represents the considered judgment of the governing body of the Church of England.

If therefore one or other of the Archbishops declines under this Canon and Measure to give permission to anyone, male or female, ordained abroad to officiate in England, such a person is committing an ecclesiastical offence if he or she so officiates as is also a violation of the law which facilitates such a ministry.

In view of the clear presumption of the Ordinal that the priesthood in sole, the law would have to be changed before a woman could under any circumstances exercise priestly functions in this country.

In answer to a question asked in the General Synod on November 8, 1976, the Secretary General, on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury, reported that the House of Bishops had been advised that as the law stands a woman ordained abroad cannot lawfully be invited to officiate as a bishop or a priest in the Church of England, and that the Archbishop did not think it would be right to take any steps with regard to this matter ahead of further discussion of the main issue.

The fundamental paradox of reverse discrimination is that while its justification rests on a certain view of group rights and mass obligations, its practice can depend only on individual cases and thus bypasses group rights and obligations. It is indeed doubtful whether or not such concepts actually have any real and practical meaning at all. By all means, let the State make amends, but let it do so through such mass actions as education programmes and not by forcing individuals to bear the burden of communal responsibility.

Yours faithfully,

S. R. DEDDUR

34 Ingleside Road,

Forest Hill, SE23.

October 26

South African repression

From Mr Geoffrey Pattle, MP for Chertsey and Walton (Conservative)

Sir, Mr Geoffrey Chandler (letters, October 25) was fortunate in that he was at least able to meet Dr Beyers Naude and Mr Percy Qoboza whereas, on my recent visit, I found that both men had been restricted by Government action before my appointments with them had taken place.

The October 19 clamp down produced a widespread sense of shock and bewilderment which I observed at first hand. Non-white South Africans were grimly confirmed in their assessments of the Nationalist Government's determination to hang on at all costs, whereas whites with whom I talked were close to despair.

The restrictive measures should be looked at under three headings. The move against *The World* and its editor is presumably a pre-emptive strike to muzzle black reaction when the contents of the report on Steve Biko's death are made known.

Secondly, the banning of the 18 organizations aims to remove most of the moderate black leaders from the scene. For example, several members of the Soweto Committee of Ten have been detained and while no one would suggest that the news of the committee were particularly palatable to the South African Government they did at least represent a point of contact called into being after the riots last year between Government and the disaffected black community in Soweto.

If the aim of the South African Government is to drive opposition underground and into extremist bands then they are bang on target.

Thirdly, the banning of Donald Woods, the editor of the *East London Daily Dispatch* means that South Africa fails the acid test of press freedom. Woods pulled no punches in his criticism of government admittedly, but only a government with an over-developed paranoia would seek to silence him.

It is a welcome trend, though not all patients are capable of making fully informed choices about their treatment. Public bodies certainly have a role to play in the process of education, but the main responsibility when a particular treatment for a particular patient is in question must be the doctor himself.

BBC film of Grunwick

From Lord Orr-Ewing

Sir, I find the reply (October 24) by the Editor of the BBC programme *Tonight* to Mr George Ward revealing.

We had the staged drama of a silhouetted superimposed voice on the grounds that these employees, representing a small minority, were frightened of the pickets and/or the management.

What was revealing was that films had also been taken of the majority views of the workers who were prepared to appear on television, give their names and be questioned. The Editor cut out these interviews because in his judgment "these were not remarkable". Many would feel that after 14 months of harassment it would be of remarkable interest to see and hear these loyal and robust people, even if some were hesitant and shy. The Editor substituted a reporter's summary.

Surely this treatment slants the programme and makes millions of viewers believe that workers at Grunwick are intimidated. In so far as I can check, no shred of evidence has ever been produced to prove it.

Having produced one highly dramatized viewpoint, could not the contrary and majority viewpoint have been equally effectively filmed and shown? The BBC's obligation under their charter to produce balance would then have been better honoured.

Yours faithfully,
IAN ORR-EWING,
House of Lords.
October 26

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Canon law on ordination of women

From the Bishop of London

Sir, Canon C8(5) of the Canons of the Church of England forbids any minister not ordained in the Provinces of Canterbury, York, Ireland, Wales or Scotland to exercise a ministry in the Provinces of Canterbury and York without the permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Province in question.

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Church. It is therefore regrettable that he advocates the breaking of the law and defiance of the oath of Canonical Obedience by which every licensed clergyman is bound.

Added to which, the course which he suggests would undoubtedly exacerbate an already delicate situation and make more difficult the task of those who want to find a peaceful outcome to a situation which could cause grave hurt to the Church if it is not handled wisely.

Yours sincerely,

GERALD LONDON.

London House,

8 Barton Street,

Westminster, SW1.

October 27.

From Mr Christopher Gilson

Sir, Is it not a matter for concern that our clergy, supposedly the upholders of truth and justice, decide to join trade unions and others, who seek to break the law of the land, in the interests of some greater (albeit personal) concept of what is right? Can society hope to continue to exist where obeying the law becomes optional?

In any democratic society there are agreed procedures for changing the law. It behoves us all to obey the law whilst remaining free to aspire to change any law which we regard as unjust. If any punishment is laid down then it must be accepted by those who freely break the law.

In our society at present, all we see are clergy breaking the law of the Church, but expecting to retain their benefits—can we have a checklist of any remaining laws which must not be broken, or is it now acceptable for us all to go to our own way, pleading conscience when arrested and thus escaping the consequences of our actions?

Professor Lampe is incorrect in stating in his letter of October 26 that this is a decision of policy taken by the bishops. Rather it is a matter of obedience to the Law of England and Canon Law of the

private rented market—a chimera which is now widely recognized to be economically unrealistic. The Times had no positive suggestions at all to make for tackling Britain's continuing housing problems more effectively, the solution for insulating the house of urgency and passion which Lord Goodman called for in his Dimbleby Lecture less than three years ago.

Instead The Times prefers to question the already severely restricted level of public sector investment in housing and to call for public sector subsidies. Reading this editorial, who would suspect that, according to the projections prepared for the Government's Housing Policy Review, the largest increase in subsidy over the next decade will go to owner occupiers in tax relief on mortgages, while public sector housing investment is actually expected to be further reduced?

The very real danger of the current obsessive quest for the "Holy Grail" of consensus housing policies is that it is in practice leading towards ever increasing subsidies to people already reasonably housed, and who could afford to pay more for their accommodation, while denying the necessary investment finance to provide for the homeless and the badly housed. Nothing could be more disastrous.

Instead there is an urgent need to concentrate attention on the extent of unmet housing need in Britain, and to set targets as to the numbers of new homes in Britain in need of major repair or improvement and to set in the Government's own words "without effective measures we shall see the growth of a new generation of slums".

Yet apart from airing yet again the tired old spectre of a revived

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Good gains in long gains

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 17. Dealings End; Today. § Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov 3.

5. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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9929 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9930 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9931 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9932 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9933 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9934 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9935 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9936 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9937 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9938 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9939 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9940 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9941 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9942 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9943 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9944 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9945 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9946 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
9947 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2	5.8	12.2	45	1.1	3.4	14.15													
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9955 Trans	99.72-10.79	1.328	3.621	ACI Wind	116	3.2	4.2	5.2	100	10.2</																			

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Government sees key role for small businesses in creating jobs

By Desmond Quigley

Small businesses, which received help in Wednesday's Budget, are seen by the Government as an important component in bringing down the level of unemployment.

The Chancellor's Budget measures, prompted by Mr Harold Lever, who has been appointed by the Prime Minister to investigate the problems of small concerns, are designed to give back some confidence and restore morale to the small entrepreneurial sector of industry.

But there are only a first instalment, and were based on Mr Lever's first report to the Prime Minister.

Mr Lever, who was handed this task only in September, and Mr Bob Cryer, the minister with responsibility for small businesses, will present a series of reports on ways to help small businesses, particularly changes in taxation, over the next few months.

Mr Lever said yesterday:

"There are important problems of structural unemployment which are bedevilling us at the years ahead."

"I am absolutely certain that in the solution to them, the small business firm has a very important role indeed to play."

"It we are hoping to get a much more perfect response to the problem of structural unemployment then we will have to get the maximum achievement in the small business area."

Behind this reasoning appears to be the realization that as

industrial activity gains momentum, it will not necessarily lead to greater employment by large companies, since many will simply make greater use of existing machines and workers.

The fact that small businesses employ some 25 per cent of the private sector workforce and that just a small increase in labour by these companies would have a major impact on unemployment is likely to have had a big influence on Mr Lever's study group.

Small businesses are seen as being far quicker than larger concerns in adapting to changed economic circumstances and new opportunities, provided they are given the right incentive.

The Budget proposals will cost the Government only a modest amount, perhaps £100m in a full financial year.

But the measures were de-

signed to show entrepreneurs

that the pendulum is beginning to swing back their way after years of restrictive and time-consuming legislation and a growing emphasis on large-scale industrial organization at the expense of the small concern.

One area which Mr Lever and Mr Cryer will be looking at is the large amount of legislation which can impose large administrative strains on small companies.

While there will be no attempt to exempt small concerns from legislation which the Government believes to be socially necessary—such as the Employment Protection Act—the Labour group will look at other areas where the burden on small businesses could be eased.

Record £650m inflow likely for societies

By Bryan Appleyard

Net inflows of cash into the building societies were yesterday forecast at £650m for this month by Mr Leonard Hyde, chief general manager of the Leeds Permanent Building Society.

This compares with £462m in September and the previous record of £51m in May.

But the level of the inflow, due to be announced on November 11, has not shaken Leeds' resolution to maintain its deposit rate on existing accounts at 6.7 per cent after November 1. That is when the Building Societies Association recommended a drop to 6 per cent. Abbey National was the first major society to decide on maintaining its deposit rate at 6.7 per cent.

Mr Hyde said yesterday that the higher rate would be maintained until January 31, and would apply to all accounts on the books on Tuesday.

But despite the record inflows of cash, Mr Hyde said

there was a possibility of only a modest further cut in mortgage rates in the near future from the present 3½ per cent.

He forecast a total rise in second-hand house prices of 7 per cent this year, increasing about 10 per cent next year.

Leeds, the fourth-largest building society in Britain, yesterday also announced its results for the year to September 30. These show total assets of £1,891m up from £1,622m a year ago, a record growth of 16.6 per cent.

Mortgage lending was £377m against £362m the year before. This was lent to 41,800 buyers, against 43,100, and 12,700 existing owners were helped with home improvement advances, against 9,500.

Liquid funds were up from £300m to £365m. The society's some increase was felt to be desirable to maintain an even flow of mortgage funds.

Receipts from investors rose from £703m to £859m and investors' balances rose by £250m to £1,789m.

Inchcape in £12.5m counterbid for Crane

By Our Financial Staff

The battle for control of Crane Fruehauf, the major independent British trailer maker, entered a new phase last night with a £12.5m bid from Inchcape, the international trading group.

This follows the latest bid

for control from the American Fruehauf Corporation, which involved an increased cash offer valuing the company at £10.8m.

Fruehauf, which holds 36.6 per cent of Crane, raised its bid from 61p a share to 70p earlier this month. This was the largest move in a single takeover by Fruehauf that has lasted for more than a year.

As the deficit was only £1.720m buyers came back for dollars. The rate still closed at a record low against the Japanese currency at 250.25, down 1.35 yen on the day. In Europe it closed at DM 2.265 and 2.24 Swiss francs.

The dollar's rise was mainly responsible for a 0.1 drop in sterling's effective rate index. This was calculated at 62.6 in the morning, but fell to 62.5 at noon and

Lower American deficit lifts dollar

By Caroline Atkinson

Overseas money flooded into London yesterday morning after dealers had had a chance to nullify Mr Healey's mini-Budget. Sterling topped £1.78 at one point but was brought down again by heavy Bank of England intervention.

Pressure eased substantially after much better than expected United States trade figures for September were published. The dollar rebounded against all currencies on this news and closed at £1.770 against the pound. This was a rise of 3 points on Wednesday's closing level.

The markets had been generally expecting the American trade figures to show a deficit of \$2,500m to \$3,500m. In expectation the rate plunged through the psychological barrier of 250 yen to the dollar and reached a record low in London of just over 248 yen.

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The dollar's rise was mainly responsible for a 0.1 drop in sterling's effective rate index. This was calculated at 62.6 in the morning, but fell to 62.5 at noon and

stayed there until the close.

Demand for sterling coming from "everywhere" kept the markets extremely busy, according to one dealer. He estimated that the Bank of England has taken as much as \$500m into the reserves in the last two days. This will be included in the October reserves total, to be published next Tuesday.

So the market pressure on the Government to abandon its policy of holding the exchange rate stable continued unabated yesterday. The absence of any substantial relaxation of exchange controls in the Chancellor's statement has led many market men to assume that the pound will be allowed to go up if and when foreign inflows push the money supply growth above the target ceiling of 13 per cent.

The Government is obviously bracing itself for conflict between its monetary and exchange rate objectives. Mr Healey and Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, both recently restated their firm commitment to the money targets, though Mr Healey also said on Wednesday that the Government wanted to keep the exchange rate stable.

However, the Government has not yet decided which way to jump. Exchange

control changes have not been completely ruled out. Easier outward controls or emergency inward controls are still a possibility, although many believe that either would be ineffective.

Controlling the money supply by selling more government debt—which implies a rise in interest rates—may also be tried before an appreciation.

Most people expect the money supply figures to be high in the next few months, partly because of the inflows, and partly because of the additional public borrowing as a result of Wednesday's measures.

Some believe that the Government may allow a couple of months of bad figures in the hope that this will scare off the foreign demand for pounds.

This seems to go against the official reaffirmation of money targets, and would run the risk of putting off domestic buyers of gilts as well.

The Canadian dollar remained weak yesterday, the improvement in the American dollar which it usually follows. It closed below the 90 American cents level which it first breached on Monday, but was 9 points up on the day at 89.97 American cents.

These underline the growing resentment of the Canadians against the activities of the United States while making it plain that the operations of western uranium-producing countries and companies had been made known to Washington.

In a letter dated February 14, 1972, to Dr A. S. Friedman, of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, Mr H. C. Armstrong, commercial counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, states that a meeting of producers from Australia, Canada, France and South Africa had been held earlier in the month, as had one of government representatives of the same countries, except South Africa.

"It is understood," the letter states, "that at the producers' meeting such matters as floor prices and market allocation would be reviewed."

The documents also make clear the extent to which the Canadian government intervened in its domestic uranium industry because of fears that restrictive American policies would decimate the industry.

Canada has frequently complained, in increasingly bitter terms, at the way the United States upset the international uranium industry, and subsequently at its attempts to obtain evidence regarding the uranium cartel from Canadian producers.

Releasing the diplomatic documents, which give levels of sales quotas, Mr A. W. Gillespie, Canadian Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, said: "The Commission, at a press conference to unveil their proposals to restructure the industry and harmonize government aids, issued a gloomy forecast of Community yards acquiring only 2.4 million tonnes of world orders in 1980 compared with 1.4 million tonnes in the present order of 4.4 million tonnes."

M Ferdinand Braun, Director-General in charge of industrial affairs, said that world demand in 1980 would be around 13 million tonnes and could be as low as 11.5 million tonnes.

This was to be contrasted with 33 million tonnes a few years ago.

They also suggest ways of protecting the maritime environment as well as the strengthening of safety rules on seamen in order to give an immediate boost to Community yard production.

Elsewhere, in their proposals for the fourth directive on shipbuilding aids—to run from next year to 1980—the Commission say they might grant temporarily special aids to avert the crisis.

Peter Hill writes: "The Commission's proposals face strong opposition from a number of member states, not least from the United Kingdom, which has declared itself to be against any form of protection of the industry."

Indeed the British Government has made clear that it aims to maximize contraction of the shipbuilding industry. Other Community States, including France, West Germany and Denmark are expected to oppose any policy which involves sharing out orders between member states.

As part of its efforts to obtain evidence on the activities of the uranium producers' club, the United States Justice Department has offered immunity from prosecution to seven directors and senior executives of Rio Tinto-Zinc if they testify in an unrelated legal action brought against Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

The RTZ personnel, backed by the British Government, are currently appealing in the House of Lords against being forced to give evidence to the commission.

RTZ is a major uranium producer and is alleged to have been a member of the uranium producers' club.

BR pension fund makes £80m offer for Edinburgh and Dundee Investment Co

By Nicholas Hirst

British Rail Pension Funds

is making its second attempt

this year to buy an investment

trust. Yesterday it announced an all-cash offer for Edinburgh

and Dundee Investment Com-

pany, which on the formula to

be applied will be worth nearly

£80m.

The bid follows closely on

a similar offer worth nearly

£100m from the National Coal

Bond Pension Funds for The

British Investment Trust. Both

offers have been rejected.

Rejection by The British In-

vestment Trust came yesterday

after the terms of British Rail's

offer for Edinburgh and Du-

ndee Investment had been

revealed.

Strong demand quickly exhausts long-dated 'tap'

Strong demand for the Gov-

ernment's long-dated "tap"

lasted yesterday morning after

the Chancellor's measures the

previous day led to supplies of

new issues being declared ex-

hausted.

The stock Exchequer 10 per

cent 1987, had first been put

on offer last Thursday at £200m nominal of the stock having

been offered to the public with a

further £100m allocated to the

Commissioners for the Re-

duction of the National Debt.

Investors have, however, had

to put up only just over £240m

so far, the stock at present be-

ing in partly paid form (£50 per

cent).

The call for the balance out-

standing, 56 per cent, falls on

November 28.

Market opinion was divided

yesterday on the likelihood of

the authorities announcing a re-

placement stock this afternoon.

Financial Editor, page 21

March deadline for opting out of state pension

By Margaret Drummond

A deadline of March 14 next year has been set for employers

who wish to contract out of the Government's new earnings

related pensions scheme, which

starts on April 6. Mr Stanley

Orme, Minister for Social Security, announced yesterday.

In response to what is ex-

pected to be a flood of eleventh-hour applications to the

Occupational Pensions Board, which has the task of

vetting company schemes, Mr

BOC shop stewards turn down pay offer

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Threats of further large-scale layoffs because of the British Oxygen Company strike grew last night after shop stewards voted in Manchester to reject new company proposals on pay.

Soon after the shop stewards' vote—36 against a return to work with two abstentions—employees at six of the company's 46 depots had already followed suit by rejecting the new proposals.

Mr John Miller, Transport and General Workers' national officer for chemicals, said the position would not be clear until all branches had voted.

But he added: "You don't have to have a crystal ball to see the way it is going. It looks as though the ball is going to be in the company's court."

The shop stewards took the line that the national negotiating committee for the industry should be reconvened without a return to work. The company meanwhile has said that it is prepared to reopen negotiations, but only after a return.

Dr Graham Wiford, chief executive of the company's gases division, said last night he was disappointed that workers appeared to be opting for remaining out on strike.

"We are not changing our position," he said. "It is up to the common sense of workers to settle this dispute."

The company had been prepared, if there was a return, to reopen talks on its offer of 10 per cent increases and a productivity deal.

Rover output to resume as parts strike ends

Strikers at Leyland's component factory in Radford, Coventry, agreed yesterday to end their six-week stoppage which has hit Rover and Triumph output and will return to work today.

Output of the Rover 3500 and Triumph TR7 ranges is expected to start again as soon as supplies of rear axles are restored.

Both sides were approached earlier in the week by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

More than 7,000 workers were still idle at Leyland's strike-bound assembly plant in Longbridge, Birmingham.

Allegro and Mini production remained at a standstill because of a stoppage by 600 vehicle inspectors over a regarding claim for an extra £3 a week. The inspectors are meeting today.

Effects of the strike have already spilled over to Castle Bromwich, where output of body shells for the Mini has been disrupted, with 300 men laid off.

Voting on Leyland's £50m package of wage bargaining reforms was drawing to a close yesterday, and the result will be known early next week.

\$1,715m US deficit lowest since May

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Oct 27

America's balance of trade deficit last month was about \$950m less than in the previous month but was still very high at \$1,715m and pushed the figure for the year so far to more than \$19,000m.

Government officials estimated today, on the basis of the new figures, that the 1977 deficit may be about \$26,000m.

The lower September deficit modestly assisted the dollar in the foreign exchange markets, but it continues to face considerable pressure as a result, to some degree, of this year's deficit and the prospect that next year's may be even bigger.

The Department of Commerce reported that the trade deficit in September on a free (free alongside ship) and seasonally adjusted basis amounted to \$1,715m, which is \$950m smaller than in August. It is, in fact, the lowest monthly deficit since May.

American exports last month reached a record high of \$10,915.9m, about \$500m above the previous record in May. It is \$1,353.2m greater than the August total. Particularly sharp rises were seen last month in foreign sales of heavy machinery, food, chemicals and building materials.

Imports, however, remained high and totalled \$12,631.1m, which is second only in size to the record of \$12,932.1m in June. The September level is about \$400m above the August total.

America's vast and mounting consumption of foreign oil continues to be the key cause of the rising foreign trade deficit and again last month, the Commerce Department said, energy imports rose by \$483.8m over the August level to \$2,950m.

The degree to which the United States is now dependent on foreign oil and the impact of oil imports on the balance of payments has been barely noted in the critical congressional debate so far this week on a national energy programme.

The Commerce Department stated that the trade deficit for the last nine months of this year totalled \$19,293.8m compared with a deficit of \$3,150.5m in the comparative 1976 period. The department pointed out that exports so far this year had been at an annual rate of \$120,785m, while imports had been rising to an annual level of \$146,509m.

Government officials are doubtful if American exports can maintain the September level in the next few months. Still further increases in food exports are

considered unlikely and officials admit they are somewhat baffled as to just why machinery and transportation equipment exports should have risen by \$506.3m last month to \$4,671m. This is seen as particularly large and possibly quite exceptional.

On exports, the officials say that the key factor remains the general growth rate of the international economy. There is little optimism at either the Treasury or the Commerce Department for an improvement in the pace of economic recovery abroad.

Mr Anthony Sotomayor, the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the Treasury, recently said, and this view is now widely accepted by the Administration, that "the growth of our economy will be a bit slower (in 1978) than in 1977, but growth should not pick up much—it may even be a bit slower in Europe."

"World crop carry-overs are at high levels and good harvests are again likely. Consequently, the value of United States farm exports may decline somewhat".

Mr Solomon concluded that "I do not see the basis for much, if any, reduction in our trade deficit in 1978, and I would not rule out the possibility of some further increase."

Single-figure inflation vital, CBI chief says

Britain must get inflation down to a single figure as early as possible next year if the economy is to make real progress, Lord Warkworth, president of the Confederation of British Industry, said last night.

At the annual dinner of the CBI's North-West region in Manchester, he said they wanted a higher growth rate, more jobs and reductions of direct tax to EEC levels.

He added: "None of this is possible unless we also get inflation down to EEC levels. This means achieving a single figure rate as early as possible next year."

This was the main test that they applied to Wednesday's proposals by Mr Healey, the Chancellor.

"As a correction of course within the IMF financial limits by which the Government is bound, the measures are no doubt justified.

"It is right, as we said to the

Chancellor last week, to seek to give cash in hand to the hard-pressed taxpayer and to forgo any conditionality in the package.

"Whether the Chancellor's actions will keep the level of pay settlements down to the present figure of 10 to 12 per cent, whether they will do anything to restore business confidence, productivity and investment, is a much more open issue."

"We also have to express our disappointment at the relaxation in the control of public expenditure. This must limit the Chancellor's room for manoeuvre next April, when we expect him to make further cuts in direct taxation."

"We strongly support the concessions for the smaller business and help for the construction industry. But the cost of these proposals should have been found from economies and cuts elsewhere."

Sections of the industry remain vulnerable to the persistent lack of world-wide machine tool business, however, and

lack of orders poses a continued threat to jobs. Herbert in Coventry is the latest company to announce a cut in jobs because of the recession.

The provisional figures show that at the end of July, total orders-on-hand stood at £244m, the highest level since 1975 and 26 per cent higher than July 1976.

Export business, on which the industry is placing particular emphasis in the next few years, appears to have slowed considerably. Overall orders outstanding at the end of July were 22 per cent up on a year earlier at £10.6m but only 3 per cent higher than at the end of April.

Home orders-on-hand, now equal about six months' deliveries to the domestic market and the magazine states that export order books appear sufficient to sustain the recent depressed level of sales activity for about nine months.

Machine tool orders show slight recovery

By Edward Townsend

Machine tool orders from home and foreign customers continue to increase in value and numbers, according to latest Whitehall figures, and are still insufficient to prevent further contraction of the United King-

dom industry.

The latest estimates published in today's issue of *Trade and Industry* magazine show that from May to July, total new orders were worth £20.5m, an increase of 35 per cent on the depressed conditions of a year earlier but only 2 per cent higher than the previous three months.

Higher prices are thought to account for less than half of the rate of growth on a year earlier and it is concluded that order books are recovering in real terms.

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Drilling starts on first Thistle production well

By Stephen Goodwin

British National Oil Corporation (Development) announced yesterday that drilling had begun on the first production well in the Thistle oilfield. The flow from Thistle should begin in December and will provide the nationalised company with its first "equity" oil for sale at a profit.

It is expected that production will begin at a rate of about 40,000 barrels a day, with the oil being pumped direct into a tanker.

Meeting the December target is, of course, dependent on the weather and a period free of drilling or start-up problems. However, BNOC (Development), the operators for the Thistle field, will be well pleased with the way work has proceeded recently.

In place of the normal rigidly secured bumper, Quinton has produced a hydraulically damped under-rider.

It is designed to reduce the appalling injuries when a car crashes into the rear of a truck and wedges itself while the chassis penetrates the passenger compartment at face level.

At the Motor Industry Research Association, proving ground, Nuneaton, today representatives of British and foreign motor groups will see cars crashed into the rear of OH rigid trucks at speeds up to 35 mph.

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It is expected that production will begin at a rate of about 40,000 barrels a day, with the oil being pumped direct into a tanker.

Meeting the December target is, of course, dependent on the weather and a period free of drilling or start-up problems. However, BNOC (Development), the operators for the Thistle field, will be well pleased with the way work has proceeded recently.

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Meeting the December target is, of course, dependent

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Gilts one year later

The gilt edged market celebrated an anniversary yesterday. On October 27, 1976, the gilt market hit its 1976 "low" in the wake of the Government's moves earlier in the month to raise interest rates to a record level. The FT Government Securities Index slipped to 55.81.

Last night that index stood almost 40 per cent higher at 77.75, having almost reached the 80 level at the end of September. In a number of stocks, investors lucky enough to have picked up stock close to last year's "low" have done still better, all of which may be delightful for the investors themselves but may well not be such sweet music to the monetary authorities.

The reason why the authorities may be quite so happy is very simply that large numbers of people did in fact manage to buy large quantities of stock when prices were close to the bottom. They may now be giving serious consideration to taking profits as they start to pass the one year old mark that entitles them to take their profits free of capital gains tax.

It may, of course, be that many of those who bought stocks on 15 per cent yields were simply making long-term investments or income. But for the moment the future of the £1,100m personal sector investment in gils in the final quarter of 1976 remains an unknown factor in the authorities' projections, and there are already some signs that last autumn's buyers are now starting to take their profits in the lower coupon stocks.

Meanwhile, the gilt market went modestly after yesterday on the back of the lower forecast PSBR targets and the immediate exhaustion of the long "tap". At the day it lost part of those gains in thoughts that there might be a new "tap" today, the better than expected United States trade deficit and the BOC developments.

Beneath the surface, however, most of the money was spent pondering the future of the government's foreign exchange strategy and asking endless attempts to find nuances in the Chancellor's speech and his replies to questions on Wednesday. The idea that the government might simply let the money grow above its ceiling for a few months to frighten off foreign inflows was generally regarded as unlikely.

For the present, the key remains the size and composition of the overseas inflows and the authorities' ability to continue shifting these short term liquidity into longer term instruments—a task that could become much more difficult if, as some believe, the nature of the inflows are now changing from investment inflows to (multinational) corporate flows finding their way straight into M1.

Yesterday's announcement that merger bids were off between Bath & Portland and Fairlough Construction brought a heavy shakeout in the shares and no doubt saved costs for some short-term operators. It also added two more names to the fast-growing list of bid or merger failures to come into the public eye since the introduction in April of the new early disclosure de drafted jointly by the Takeover Panel and The Stock Exchange. The question whether the new rules, by requiring publication of bid talks at much earlier stage than was previously the case, have led to a higher incidence of merger failures. Merchant bankers tend to think not. There has always been a high failure rate, and the only difference is that the failures are now exposed to the public view where previously they were not. Nonetheless, there is a widespread feeling that the new rules have created problems in some cases, not least being that closure has actually precluded adequate cushion of takeover approaches.

Investment trusts' bids revive the arguments

A concerted attack on investment trusts is under way from nationalized pension funds. Having been disappointed by losing Standard Trust to the Prudential, British Life is back again with near £80m offer for Edinburgh and Dundee Investment Company, which has been duly rejected. That rejection left the British Investment Trust little option but to reject in turn its offer of nearly £100m from the coal board pension fund. There are differences between the portfolios of the two trusts, BIT is in property and brings its management with but comparisons are much easier between trusts than between most companies, and on face of it, the British Rail offer for Edinburgh and Dundee looks considerably more generous than the coal men's offer for the rights issue to be absorbed.

Both trusts wish to get as close to asset value on a going concern basis as possible. This takes off prior charges at market value, excludes contingent tax liabilities and makes no deduction for potential surrender on transfer, of 25 per cent of the dollar premium.

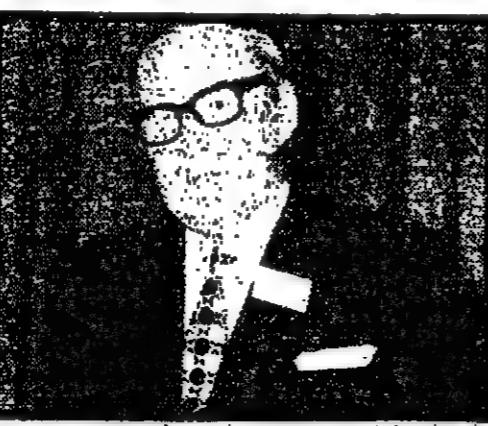
Anyone who thinks such a valuation unrealizable should refer to Guardian Royal Exchange's £40m offer for Metropolitan Trust—in 1973 when just such a deal was done. Discounts in the market on going concern values are far different now, but the narrowing from a third to around 27 per cent that took place a month ago has been maintained, and with agreement, a bidder can offer something very close to the underlying assets without getting less than were paid for.

Meanwhile, institutional investors in both trusts will be voting with their feet to invest elsewhere in the sector. Yesterday both trusts were being quoted at discount on the estimated offer prices.

The danger is that by holding out for the last penny or so per share the pension funds might get fed up and retire from the scene leaving future equity investment to painful slow buying.

Buying of an investment trust is only worthwhile if it is less trouble than going into the market. If pension funds disappear, the chances of the current discount on asset values being further reduced will disappear, and the sector will again lose its attractions. Its total assets are around £6,000m, out of which the £180m involved in these bids is small but not necessarily insignificant, for if a narrowing of discounts is likely from more bids, a good slice of this money could be reinvested. Investment Trusts were originally set up for the small investor, and better performance would perhaps tempt him back, which would be good for the market as a whole.

British Rail is offering 100 per cent of net asset value minus prior charges at par, tax liabilities and any termination agreement with the managers. Baillie Gifford, but is not deducting the dollar premium surrendered as it should receive a concession from the revenue. The offer could possibly be bettered both from a reduction of tax and stamp duty with agreement. It seems a shame that agreement is missing. But the coal men should improve their 98 per cent of asset value offer to 100 per cent.



It is hard to imagine a United Kingdom clearing bank daring a rights issue as long as the present lowly level of interest rates continues to put such severe pressure on banking profits. Irish banks, too, have had to contend with almost as steep a decline in rates, but it is clear that their profits are holding up much better than those of their British counterparts. Allied Irish Banks, the second biggest in Ireland, and whose chairman is Mr Edmund O'Driscoll (above), has comfortably surpassed outside forecasts with an interim profit improvement from £9.3m to £16.7m and has duly accompanied its results with a two-for-seven rights issue at 114p to raise £17m.

Unlike the United Kingdom clearers, the Irish banks have at least been able to boast useful volume growth to offset the deterioration in interest rates. The Irish economy has been growing at around 6 per cent annually and Allied Irish's loan book has grown from £759m to £836m between March and September. But the Irish banks have also enjoyed the benefits of a much bigger involvement in the gilt-edged market than United Kingdom banks, which relates largely to the tougher liquidity ratios they have had to observe. In Allied Irish's case this has been especially pronounced because of the big inflows of deposits to its subsidiaries during the bank strike last year.

So while second half results will be down on the first, the bank can still talk of a "very satisfactory" full year, which holds out hopes of £32m against £23.2m last time, and the only real problem for the shares, up 5p to 147p yesterday, is that on past experience it could take some time for the rights issue to be absorbed.

The Canadians wrap up against a harsh economic winter

A package of special measures is being introduced by the Canadians to help the country through its worst crisis since the Great Depression

Canada remains in the grip of perhaps its worst economic crisis since the Great Depression and, with winter coming, there is no reason to expect any fundamental improvement soon.

Unemployment is now at 8.3 per cent and inflation has been getting worse instead of better. Economic growth is sagging.

Uncertainty caused by the threat of Quebec's secession from the confederation is having a dampening effect on economic prospects, although this factor is difficult to measure. Quebec itself has been hurt by the departure of a number of businesses—presumably, how many seems to be a matter of some argument between the provincial government and others—for Ontario and the United States.

Recognizing that the present extraordinary situation in Canada demands an extraordinary response, the Government recently presented the Canadian Commons with what amounted to a mini-budget. It contained measures aimed at tiding the economy over the coming winter, a particularly severe time of year in Canada from the standpoint both of weather and of unemployment.

The measures include a personal income tax cut of up to \$100 (about £51) for low and middle-income taxpayers. This will come into effect in January and February of 1978 and is designed for maximum seasonal impact. \$700m (£354m) is expected to be released for injection into the economy.

The measures also include a further \$150m for federal job creation programmes, bringing the total in the fiscal year to \$1,000m, and a \$100m tax credit scheme to encourage job creation by businesses.

The magic ingredient that the Government is counting on to bring Canada out of its doldrums, says Mr Trudeau, is harder work by the people, combined with lower expectations.

"Progress will be slow and it will require hard work, more productivity, lower expectations and greater responsibility on the part of all Canadians," Mr Trudeau told the House. He told a press conference later: "Our competitive position is deteriorating every day."

He was alluding to the fact that Canadian production costs have got out of line with those in the United States, Canada's principal foreign market and also its chief competitor on world markets.

This is serious, considering that nearly one third of Canada's income comes from exports.

Mr Jean Chretien, the Finance Minister, in his first important pronouncement since taking over the finance portfolio last month, told the House that the measures were meant to stimulate demand and put men to work without increasing the danger of inflation.

Just as important in the longer term however, was Mr Chretien's announcement that wage and price controls will be gradually lifted over a one-year period beginning on April 14 next year. This should help the business community regain some of the spirit and confidence it has lacked through not knowing just when and how the controls, imposed two years ago, would end.

The result could be more investment and an increased tempo of business activity all round.

Although business went along with the restraints programme for a year or so, it has recently joined organized labour in total opposition to it. Labour always felt that the controls discriminated against the wage earner. Business has come to feel that they stifle incentive and complicate planning.

Mr Chretien attempted to show that the controls have done more or less what the Government intended in curbing inflation, but they have

not lived up to expectations.

The rise in the consumer price index over a period of 12 months was recently running at above 8 per cent although there were indications that prices might soon begin moderating again. At this point, according to the timetable which M. Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, gave the Canadian people when controls were imposed in October, 1975, the yearly advance should be about 6 per cent.

As for next year, when, according to the original projections, inflation should dip to 4 per cent, even Mr Chretien is now predicting no better than 6 per cent.

It takes some optimism to believe, as the Finance Minister predicted, that economic growth will reach 5 per cent next year, though this level is required just to keep unemployment from getting worse. Not many months ago the Government was forecasting 4 per cent growth for this year, but it has since toned its forecast down to 2 per cent and there are those who believe it will take a miracle to accomplish even that.

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Mr Chretien drove the point home by noting that in his own Quebec constituency of St. Maurice, east of Montreal, paper mill workers were getting \$1.50 an hour more than those in the south of the United States.

Similarly, Mr Trudeau has noted that while Canadian

capital to develop its resources.

It is, of course, too early to predict whether the measures introduced by Mr Chretien will produce the desired effect. A lot will depend, as usual, on the pace of economic recovery. Since Canada cannot be unaffected by the economic trends of its giant neighbour.

A lot will also depend on the Quebec situation, which is filling the minds of foreign investors and Canadians alike with doubts about the future of Canada. As Mr Chretien put it:

"People are concerned about whether Canada will remain a united country and that concern has added to our economic difficulties. Until separation is defeated, it will impede the economic progress not only of Quebec, but of the rest of the country as well."

Assuming that the country hangs together and Mr Chretien follows through with his promise to increase the cost of the goods that Canada imports and also reflects a certain lack of international confidence in Canada and its economy. Such a lack of confidence can hurt a country so dependent on foreign trade and on foreign investment in the early 1980s.

The Parliament buildings in Ottawa. It is hoped that the measures announced there for stimulating the economy will bring back a more relaxed climate during the coming year.

Knitting together the strands of textile research

Research and development tends to take a low priority for most companies, whatever their size, in times of economic difficulties. When as in the case of textiles and clothing, a substantial part of the industry consists of small manufacturers who have no research and development resources of their own, the problem is accentuated.

Promoting the application of research and development in the technologically underdeveloped sectors of the textile, clothing, footwear, leather and related machinery industries is difficult, according to Sir Government, Councillor and Allied Industries Requirements Board.

This board, appropriately abbreviated to GARB, is one of a number of joint industry-government groups operating under the auspices of the Department of Industry, whose job is to establish priorities for research and development in different sectors of industry.

One of the trends in the Department of Industry's drive to modernize British industry, actively promoted by Dr Duncan Davies, who recently moved from ICI to become the department's chief scientist, is that of technology transfer—to make the most of research and development that has already been carried out by encouraging its dissemination as widely as possible.

This does not mean that the advanced concepts are being neglected; but it recognizes (and is trying to correct) the wide differences between the most advanced and the least advanced.

In technology transfer, as in advanced textiles research, the appropriate research associations (RAs) are well placed to serve the needs of industry.

They include the Fabric Care RA, Harrogate; Hosiery and Allied Trades RA, Nottingham; Lace RA, Nottingham; Lambeg Industrial RA, Lisburn, to Antrim; Shirley Institute, Manchester; and Wool Industries RA, Leeds.

Changes

These six have come together as the Textile Research Council, one of whose main tasks is to harmonize and coordinate all textile and clothing projects funded partly by industry and partly by the Department of Industry. Recent changes in the shape, size and structure of the industry reflect this.

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mental factors such as noise, safety and toxic hazards; evaluation of textiles and consumer protection.

Automated knitted garment production and computers-aided planning and cutting are included in the garments project.

A lay-plan is the arrangement of garment pattern pieces on a length of cloth so that as little cloth as possible is wasted; a computer-aided method reported in the council's last annual report gives a cloth use of almost 80 per cent for a typical set of garment pieces.

The accurate cutting as well as planning of materials should be amenable to automation by computer-based techniques, so increasing productivity and reducing costs.

One government-backed example is the development of a computer-guided laser machine which would be able to cut out the cloth of a man's suit in only two minutes.

In this knowledge of an Atomic Energy Authority laboratory is being tapped; and GARB hopes to encourage a British company to manufacture the system.

Some advances in weaving looms have been made. Including machines which use air-jet and water-jet techniques to increase productivity, but their effectiveness is limited. A speed increase was obtained when single-phase designs gave way to multi-phase machines but the

productivity of the first-generation multi-phase looms is still low.

The Cambridge development is aimed at what could become the first of a second generation of multi-phase looms. It uses an original invention known as pneumatic shedding which, according to Mr Roger Gray, project leader, "essentially replaces the reciprocating motions of conventional shedding mechanisms with rotary motions and air jets, restricting reciprocation to just the warp yard and fabric". Much faster operation is possible.

Mr Gray quotes United States sources which indicate that weaving is likely to continue to be the major process for cloth production in the 1980s, despite earlier forecasts that knitting and non-wovens would be dominant.

"Perhaps this trend", he said, "together with the eventual successful development of the first major British weaving invention this century, will ensure that the United Kingdom re-establishes itself as a force to be reckoned with in the world weaving machinery market, now worth about £500m annually."

Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

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The Outlook for 1978

"The present year has started well... I feel confident that we look forward to further significant increases in turnover and profit for the year to 30th April 1978. We are continuing our programme of internal growth and development, but, at the same time, we are looking for further opportunities which will allow us to take advantage of the improving climate in the Tourism and Leisure Industries."

John Chepple, Chairman

The Results for 1977

Year to
30th April
1977
Year to
30th April
1976

	£'000	£'000
Group Turnover	24,246	22,480
Profit before tax	925	732
Shareholders' Funds	3,674	3,367
Net Dividend per share	1.838p	1.735p
Dividend cover	3.3	3.0
Earnings per share	6.4p	5.2p

If you would like a copy of the Report and Accounts, please write to: The Secretary, 4/12 Marybone, Liverpool, L3 2BY.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Scotcros buys Remy in first stage of European drive

By Ashley Drucker

Packaging food and transport equipment group Scotcros is planning a major expansion in Europe. This comes with the news of the purchase of about 80 per cent of Remy Group of France in a deal worth 9.2m francs, about £1.07m.

Mr Alan Devereux, managing director of Scotcros, said that the Remy deal was the first result from the marketing of Scotcros Europe SA in Britain. Further expansion opportunities on the Continent would be sought. A natural consequence of this drive would be that a "significant proportion" of the group's assets and earnings would arise outside Britain.

The Remy Group, near Paris, takes in six companies and a manufacturing range of cans and plastic closures and packaging for the food and drink industry. Remy's net assets at December 31 last were some 12m francs and pre-tax profit



Mr Alan Devereux, managing director of Scotcros.

for the preceding 12 months about 3.25m francs.

M. Raoul Clivaris, Remy managing director, after concluding a service agreement was being appointed to the Scotcros board. At the same time Mr Devereux will become president of the Remy group.

In 1973 Hanson Trust acquired one of the most valuable resources known to man.



Americans.

This year consumer expenditure in the US will be some \$1,205,000,000,000. Even a small percentage of that makes a very attractive prize for any company willing to risk the price of entry. Yet so often the land of golden opportunity has been the graveyard of UK enterprise. One of the major reasons for failure has been the inability of many foreign companies to conform to the dictates of the American market place.

**It takes an American
to understand an American**

When Hanson Trust decided to enter the USA in 1973, we applied exactly the same criteria as we do in any other market. We relied on native management to produce the earnings we demand from an investment. Thus acquisitions remain entirely autonomous and continue to run as before Hanson Trust's interest. Apart from rigid financial control, our American management teams have freedom to

run their American businesses the American way for the benefit of all our shareholders.

A management pool with no shallow end

Our policy of buying into basic markets with companies which have management potential has brought a gratifying degree of success. It means that not only is there a depth of expertise available to maximise every growth opportunity, it also means existing business is run very profitably. In fact, over 60% of Hanson Trust's profits were generated in the United States last year. How many other British companies do you know who've had this level of success across the Atlantic?

Foresight Saga

One last point

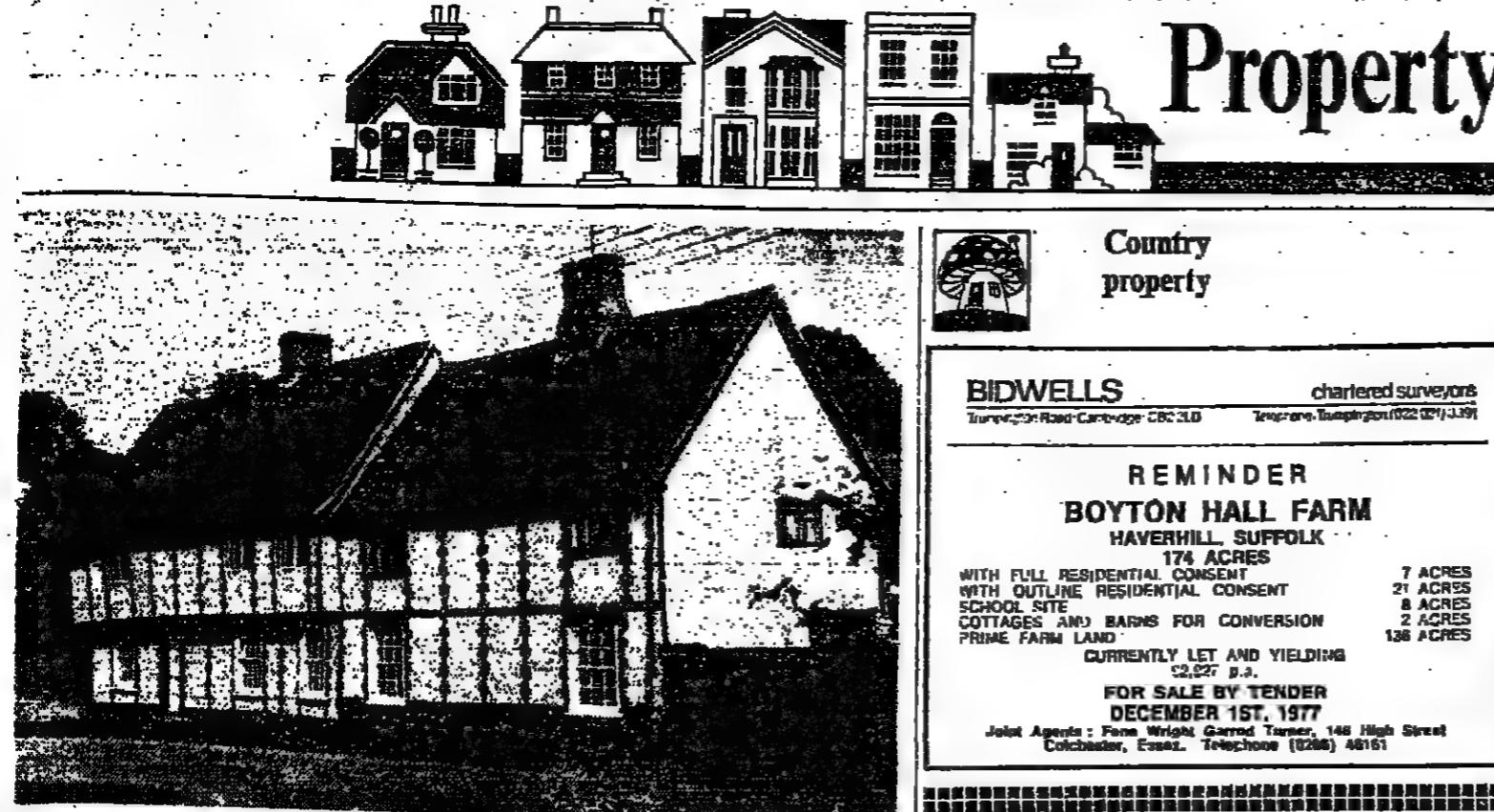
It wasn't an accident that Hanson Trust chose (against all conventional patterns) to invest in the

US in 1973. It was the deliberate result of careful market and economic analysis. And while others are now following into the US market, Hanson Trust is solidly entrenched and reaping the rewards of its investment analysis and management creativity.

This depth of expertise and original business thinking is applied to every facet of Hanson Trust's operation. And that gives Hanson Trust a unique strength. Although we don't have a crystal ball and can't guarantee the future, shareholders must be reassured to know that Hanson Trust's emphasis on good management means that there will always be the expertise available to make the most of every growth opportunity.

Hanson Trust

The industrial management company
where people are as valued as assets.



Riverside, Clare, Suffolk

Houses built between the wars and more particularly, perhaps, in the 1930s, are often good buys. It is true that a fair amount of so-called "jeremiad" is carried in the lower price ranges in the rush to produce ever cheaper properties, but in the upper price brackets some very good houses were built, usually on a more generous scale than to be expected in the more straitened circumstances of today.

The interesting property which illustrates the point is a house called Camelot, in Nightingales Lane, Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire. It was built in 1936, with an addition made some 10 years ago, and is constructed with multi-coloured facing bricks, partly tile-hung on the upper parts.

It has two main reception rooms, a sun lounge, a main bedroom and bathroom, study and four further bedrooms and a dressing room. Interestingly, some of the rooms have a complete half-circle of windows, rather than the more usual bay. Also included in the sale is a butler's larder with sitting room and two bedrooms.

Gounds include a water garden and a paddock of some three acres and in all the property runs to about six acres. The price is £120,000 and the agents are Hetheringtons, of Guildford.

Slightly older is Moreton House, at Churt near Farnham, Surrey. It was built in 1929 in Georgian style with a parapet roof and tall square-paned sash windows. Accommodation is extensive and includes two main reception rooms, sun room, study, two further study and a playroom downstairs.

On the first floor are a main bedroom and bathroom suite and six further bedchambers. The second floor is a self-contained flat with a living room and two bedrooms. Gardens and grounds of about 14 acres go with the property, which offers of about £70,000 are being asked.

An additional two acres or so, with some 6,000 sq ft of greenhouses on which a commercial nursery undertaking has been set up, is also available. The agents are Messrs. Messenger May Bawstock, of Farnham.

Further down the price scale is Weald Cottage, at West Bryoye, some two miles from Chichester and close to the Great North Road, it is a fine Downside-style setting in its original state of its period and has an L-shaped living room, a dining room, playroom

Some 'very good houses in the 1930s'

or breakfast room and four bedrooms. There is about an acre of garden and the price is £38,750. Whiteheads, of Chichester.

Very much the old traditional property is Riverside, in Newgate Street, Clare, on the borders of Suffolk and Essex. It is a black and white timbered cottage dating from the sixteenth century which has some unusually good cladding. Some of the moulded and carved beams are believed to have come from the old Clare Priory. There are seven bedrooms, a large entrance hall, a large conservatory and dining room, a conservatory and five bed-

rooms. The garden extends to about six acres with an extensive vegetable plot. In part there is a frontage of 132ft on the River Stour, together with full fishing and mooring rights. The price is £42,500 and the agents are Jackson-Stops and Sturt, of Newcastle.

Another interesting East Anglian property is Fudger's Barn, at Marshbury, near Chelmsford, Essex. It is a fine seventeenth-century house, of timber and plaster construction with weatherboarded exterior and a brick front under a mansard roof.

There is a large drawing room with an inglenook fireplace, a somewhat small dining room, although planning permission has been given for an extension, a study and five bedchambers. Outbuildings include a dovecote, stables and a large garden. The price is £49,000 through the James Abbott Partnership, of Ipswich.

An interesting historical background is possessed by Blackfriars Hall Farmhouse, at Thorpe, near Wisbech, Lincolnshire, a Georgian building with a grade two listing as being of special architectural or historic interest.

Standing immediately beside the Great North Road, it is a fine Downside-style setting in its eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Local research suggests that at one time as many as 44

coaches changed horses there every 24 hours. Later it was a residence about 30 years ago.

The main building is of brick and stone construction and interior features include pine paneling. There are three reception rooms, and seven main and four secondary bedrooms. Outbuildings include a large old stone barn and a range of farm buildings and gardens.

Grounds can just over 31 acres. The property has scope for further improvement and is for sale at £29,500 through Strutt and Parker, of Gloucester.

A house notable for its literary associations is Elmhook, an eighteenth century building with two rendered wings beside the Thames at Lower Halstow, near Sheerness, Kent. It was the home from 1823 until his death in 1866, of Thomas L. Peacock, the author and poet, a friend and associate of Shelley. It was here that Peacock died much of his writing.

The house stands in a walled riverside garden with a frontage of 85ft to the Thames. It has a drawing room 28ft long, a large combined kitchen and dining room, and a bedroom and bathroom suite on the ground floor.

Upstairs there is a further bedroom and bathroom suite with a sun balcony overlooking the river, plus another bedroom. The price is £55,000 and the agents are Munn and Co, of Weybridge.

A mixture of periods is represented by a property called Lane End, at Frensham near Farnham, Surrey, although it is still convenient in size. The oldest part is thought to have been an old Georgian cottage.

Several additions have been made over the years and among the features are a fine overhanging stable, dormer windows and leaded lights. Here the main house is unbroken and in all the grounds are just under 14 acres. The price is £49,000 through the James Abbott Partnership, of Ipswich.

Upstairs there are three bedrooms, a bathroom suite as well as two further bedrooms and a fourth bathroom. Gardens and grounds run to about two acres in all, of which one acre is a paddock. The property faces the National Trust land of Frensham Common and is for sale at £35,000 through Knight Frank and Rutley and Messenger May Bawstock, of Farnham.

On the first floor are a main bedroom and bathroom suite and six further bedchambers. The second floor is a self-contained flat with a living room and two bedrooms. Gardens and grounds of about 14 acres go with the property, which offers of about £70,000 are being asked.

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Gerald Ely

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JAS MARTIN & CO
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London & Suburban property

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Superb ground and first floor maisonette comprising kitchen and bathroom, balcony overlooking garden, double garage and parking space. Floors ideal for entertaining and music room. Rent £500 p.m. Offers around £34,000 less £22. Telephone 335 0479

S.W.6 PARSONS GREEN AREA
Terraced house, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, balcony, garage and parking space. Double garage and balcony. Offers invited for freehold.
736 2459 (evenings)
870 8208 (daytime)

DULWICH
3-storey, 1 bed, family house built c. 1900. Garage. Gas central heating. Double glazing. Excellent decorative order, close college, schools, shops and transport.
£31,950
WATES ESTATE AGENCY
86 Weston Street, S.E.19
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CHELMSFORD, N.W.3 West Hampstead. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, balcony, garage and parking space. Double garage and balcony. Offers invited for freehold.
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CHOLMLEY Gdns., West Hampstead, N.W.3 enormous flats ranging from 1 bed to 4 bed. Communal gardens, tennis courts, porters, c.b. balconies. 3-4 beds, 1.50-2.50, £12,000-26,000 for quiet, well-located flats. Tel. 01-771 1597.

GOOD SALES IN S.W.6—Unusually large, well-located Victorian terraced house near Bishop's Park. Double reception, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 balconies, 2 fireplaces, 200 ft. square garden with shed, double garage and bath. 2-storey, 3 bed. 1.50-2.50, £12,000-26,000 for quiet, well-located flats. Tel. 01-771 1597.

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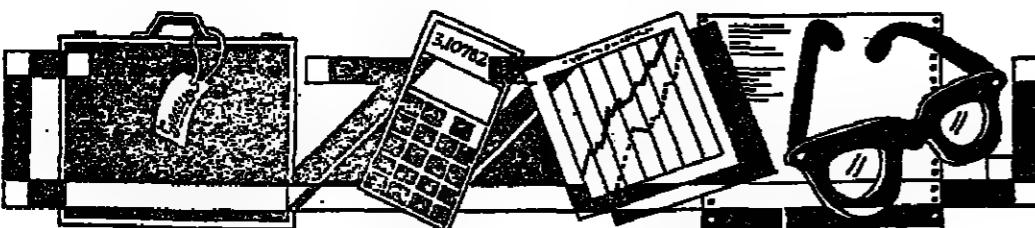
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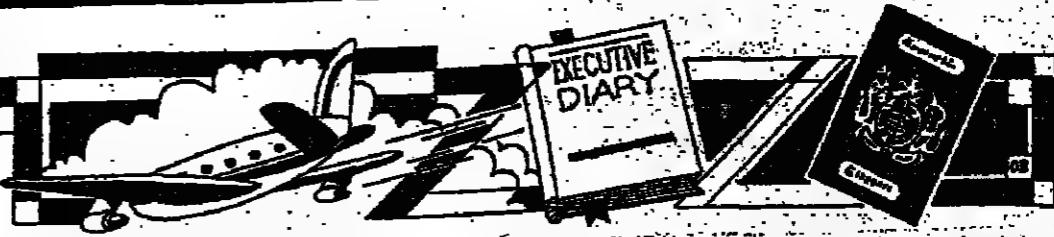
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£6,000 plus appointments



Director Engineering Industry Training Board

The EITB - largest of the Industrial Training Boards established by the 1964 Act - exists to serve the varied training needs of the engineering industry, comprising 25,000 establishments employing 3½ million people.

The Director advises and guides the Board in the formulation of policies and objectives and is accountable for their achievement, leading and directing an organisation with a staff of 1,000 and an annual expenditure budget of £35m. Collaboration and communication with the industry, Government ministries and agencies and other bodies and institutions concerned are important aspects.



Management Consultants

Management Selection Limited
17 Stratton Street London W1X 6DB

Candidates will preferably have an engineering degree or professional qualification and be aged between 40 and 50. Their careers must provide evidence of high managerial, administrative and intellectual competence, within some organisation of substance, and an appreciation of the engineering industry and its training requirements.

Salary negotiable (about £15,000), plus car and other benefits. Location Watford.

Please send relevant details - in confidence - to P. Saunders, ref. A.37357.

This appointment is open to men and women.

Director of Engineering

The Independent Broadcasting Authority will shortly be appointing a Director of Engineering to succeed Howard Steele. This Director is based at the Authority's Engineering headquarters at Crawley Court, near Winchester. Applications are also being invited from within the Authority.

This is one of the most senior posts in British broadcasting. The Authority's Engineering Division consists of some 950 staff and is responsible for the operation, maintenance, planning and construction of a growing network of television and radio transmitters (at present totalling about 400). The Division also includes an experimental and development department, an engineering information service, and sections concerned with liaison with programme companies about the technical standards of the Independent Television and Independent Local Radio services.

The salary will match the requirements of the post.



INDEPENDENT
BROADCASTING
AUTHORITY

Those interested should send their applications to Sir Brian Young, the Director General, at 70 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EV as soon as possible, and in any event not later than 18th November.

The Law Society

C. £10,000

SECRETARY, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION—DESIGNATE

Applications for the above post are invited from professionally qualified Accountants, preferably under the age of 50, and ideally with experience in commerce, industry and their profession, with a view to succeeding the present Secretary, Finance and Administration on his retirement.

The Secretary is responsible to the Secretary-General for all financial aspects of the work of The Society as a professional body and as the organisation responsible for the administration of legal aid in England and Wales. The post also covers the supervision of senior staff responsible for administration, personnel, library, catering, office management and other services and calls for the character and ability to work as a member of the senior management team.

Write for copy job description and application form, to be returned by 11th Nov., to:-
The Secretary-General, The Law Society, 118 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL

Financial Controller

LONDON

We are the UK subsidiary of a major American company in the field of education with extensive operations around the world.

The position reports directly to the Divisional Controller in the USA. He/she will be completely responsible for the maintenance of financial reporting to both the USA and local operating management.

The successful candidate must be qualified (ACA or ACCA) with at least 2 years of post qualification experience as Chief Accountant or similar. The position requires initiative and ability to work to strict deadlines. Salary circa £7,000 p.a.

Please send detailed CV to CCM, Kern House, 81-82 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.1, for the attention of Mr Justin.

MULBERRY COMPANY

Production Manager

This extremely successful, internationally recognised company is seeking an outstanding production manager. Preferred age 25-32 to give the opportunity to grow with this rapidly expanding company. There is a wide spectrum of products covering handbags, tweed jackets, belts, ties, etc., with the emphasis on high-quality leather products. Most suitable background would probably be practical experience in development and of leather goods or allied trade, probably with business studies training. Services experience (i.e. work study, etc.) is unlikely to be suitable unless it is backed up with the ability to drive, attention to detail and care in handling personnel and materials. Our company operates in an agricultural part of Somerset, South of Bath, and this gives an opportunity to the right person to settle in a good area with a company with prospects. Removal expenses paid. Salary £6,000 to £7,000 with car, pension and other benefits.

Please apply in writing to:
Managing Director,
Mulberry Company (Design) Ltd.,
Chilcompton, Near Bath,
Somerset.

HARLOW DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

HEAD OF ESTATES SERVICES

Applications are invited for the post of Head of Estates Services. The successful applicant will head the Corporation's Estates Department until the wind-up of the Corporation, probably in 1980. At that stage it is expected that the Corporation's appreciable commercial and industrial assets will be taken over by the Commission for the New Towns and it is likely that the opportunity will then be available for the Head of Estates Services to transfer to the Commission.

Salary scale £7,194 to £7,845 plus £120 weighting allowance and supplement of £312 and £208.62 earnings related supplement per annum. Car allowance, superannuation scheme, free life assurance, generous re-location allowances, flexible working hours.

Application forms and further particulars on application to General Manager, Harlow Development Corporation, Gate House, The High, Harlow, Essex CM20 1LJ (Harlow 22001, ext. 226).

Closing date for receipt of applications 14th November, 1977. This advertisement appears with the agreement of The New Towns Staff Commission.

BUTTERWORTH

Tax Technical Editor

A Technical Editor is needed in the Taxpayers Department to contribute to and help control the ever growing list of newsletters, tax publications and publications for which the department is responsible.

This is a senior appointment combining creative satisfaction and intellectual interest.

Essential requirements are a sound technical tax knowledge.

Salaries start £5,000 p.a. Applications in writing, including a curriculum vitae to:

CHRISTOPHER KENT,
PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT,
BUTTERWORTH & CO. (PUBLISHERS) LTD.,
88 KINGSWAY,
LONDON WC2B 6AB.

Western Australia

DIRECTOR

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ALCOHOL AND DRUG AUTHORITY

SALARY:

SA28,616 to SA31,079 per annum, depending upon qualifications and experience.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Registered or eligible for registration in Western Australia as a Medical Practitioner. Preferably with higher qualifications in psychiatry or other relevant disciplines, and with a special interest in alcohol and drug dependency.

DUTIES:

Responsible for planning and directing all treatment programmes at three centres in the metropolitan area and for planning and management of programmes in country areas.

Act in a consultative capacity with Government departments, agencies, educational institutions and industrial bodies to establish programmes for prevention and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse.

The appointee will be required to lecture and provide advice on teaching procedures at hospitals and numerous social and voluntary agencies.

Undertake clinical work with patients as required.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

Three months' long service leave after seven years continuous service, four weeks' annual leave plus 13 statutory public holidays, generous cumulative sick leave entitlements, superannuation benefits and other general conditions applicable to permanent public servants.

Should appointees prefer, a contract for a period of 2 to 3 years could be negotiated. The conditions of service would be the same although the appointees would be ineligible to join the superannuation fund.

Further information is available from the Migration Liaison Officer, Western Australia House, 115 Strand, London WC2R 0AJ.

TRANSPORT:

Passage for married appointees and dependent family under 16 years of age arranged, plus a reasonable amount for removal of essential personal effects, subject to the appointee entering into an agreement to serve the State for one to three years, according to amount of assistance given. Single persons receive assistance in the form of fares only.

GENERAL:

Motor vehicle supplied.

APPLICATIONS:

To state age, citizenship, qualifications and experience to : The Chairman, Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Authority, 25 Richardson Street, West Perth, Western Australia, 6005.

Applications close on December 17, 1977.

THE SPORTS COUNCIL

DIRECTOR

The post of Director and Chief Executive of the Sports Council will become vacant early in 1978.

The Council is an independent body established by Royal Charter. It has responsibility for developing all aspects of sport and physical recreation and for allocating funds made available by HM Government for these purposes. The Sports Council has approximately six hundred staff serving the London based headquarters, nine English regions and six residential national sports centres.

The Director advises the Council on all matters of policy and carries out its decisions, has overall responsibility for the organisation and direction of the staff and, as Accounting Officer, is responsible to Government for financial control.

Applicants should have wide knowledge of the practice and organisation of sport and physical recreation and know something of its structure and development at home and overseas. Relevant administrative experience and familiarity with the functions of central and local government are essential. It would be helpful if the applicant had experience in the control of a dispersed organisation.

The post, which is at executive director level in Civil Service grading terms, attracts a salary of £12,000. A review of the grading is under consideration.

Applications in writing, giving full career details and indicating present salary, should be made before the 18th November to :

THE CHAIRMAN,
THE SPORTS COUNCIL,
70 BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON SW3 1EX.

and should be marked "Personal".

SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT

£8,920-£10,470

London

responsibility in some research liaison groups, the successful candidate will deal with the Directors of Research and other academics on behalf of the Department, take a special interest in the relationship of research to planning and co-ordinate the work of a small group of Social Work Service Officers.

Candidates (normally aged at least 30) must have an appropriate degree or a recognised social work qualification, and considerable experience of research in field or general practice.

Starting salary within the quoted range. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and application form, write to Civil Service Commission, Annexes Unit, Wellington Buildings, H.M.S.T.R. 111, or telephone 01-554 2288 (office hours). Please quote 01/264/2.

Department of Health and Social Security

Somerset
COUNTY COUNCIL

NATIONAL PARK OFFICER

Exmoor National Park

Annual Salary £8,622 x £222(3) to £9,288
(plus £208 p.a. supplement)

Applications are invited for this post which is a statutory appointment under the provisions of Schedule 17 of the Local Government Act, 1972. The post requires a person of proven ability to organise and lead a team of officers of various disciplines. The successful applicant will negotiate, at a senior level, with a variety of national and local interests, must establish good working relationships with local authorities and voluntary interests alike, be alive to the growing concern for conservation and the pressures for recreation and with the needs of those who live and work in the Park.

Proven experience in conservation, recreation and countryside activities is desirable and although the post is not restricted to any particular profession or discipline preference may be given to those qualified in Town and Country Planning and/or Land Agency with experience in local government or similar public employment.

Further details including application form and job specification are available from the Chief Executive, County Hall, Taunton (Tel: 0823 3451, Ext. 335). Applications must be received by Wednesday, 16th November.

UNITED HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS TRUST

UHAT is a registered housing association providing services to offices in London and Manchester, a variety of services to other housing associations. An increasing workload has created a need for a

Project Manager

to work in the London office in the management of the development of rehabilitation and new building projects. The successful applicant will have a sound technical knowledge of building construction. Professional qualifications and a familiarity with public sector housing would be an advantage.

The post is open to both male and female applicants.

Salary £5,000 p.a. plus fringe benefits.

Applications to TREVOR HENDY, RIBA

Projects Director
UHAT

2/3 The Sanctuary, London SW1P 3JT.

BROMLEY LONDON BOROUGH

EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR

required by medium sized firm with a view to early partnership. Main function: probate and trust work. Preferably aged 30-35.

Initial salary not less than £8,500 with very substantial rewards in prospect.

Applications to Box 2658 J. The Times.

KENYA AIRWAYS

KENYA AIRWAYS is the international airline of Kenya operating scheduled services from Nairobi to Europe, Asia and several points within Africa. KENYA AIRWAYS wishes to recruit

GROUND AND FLIGHT ENGINEERS

with valid B707 endorsement.

Gross remuneration will be UK£7,740 to £8,450 per annum, excluding end-of-contract gratuity, and the starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience. In addition, there will be generous housing, transport and medical benefits. Employment will be on contract terms for a minimum of two years and at the end of the contract, a gratuity of 25% of total gross earnings will be paid.

Applications giving full personal details and experience should be sent to the Personnel Manager, KENYA AIRWAYS, PO Box 18042, NAIROBI, KENYA.

so as to reach him not later than 18 November, 1977. The successful applicants will reside in Nairobi, a modern city, enjoying beautiful weather and with many sporting and social amenities.

ENGINEERS

U.K. subsidiary of U.S. engineering firm is looking for engineers, with a solid background in aircraft maintenance or oil field mechanical equipment. Applicants should have at least an HNC level of education in an RNC field.

Excellent pay and benefits plus opportunities for foreign assignments.

Contact : Mr. J. Carlton, CP&T (UK) LTD., Hyde Park House, 60A Knightsbridge, London, SW1X 7JC.

SALES-COPY MACHINES

MALE/FEMALE. Experienced copy machine salesman to sell the MINOLTA SAVIN SAXON ROYAL OC-E MITA COPIERS in the eastern USA. Compensation \$60,000 per year and up. All travel and USA accommodation paid. Send resume to:

Edward Taylor,
GREAT WESTERN CORPORATION,
PO Box 82, Hooksett, New Hampshire, USA 03149.
Or call area code 603 822-2466, call collect.

£6,000 plus Appointments**Pension Schemes Specialist**

We wish to increase the size of our Pension Department and are seeking a solicitor or barrister or an applicant otherwise skilled in the pension field with experience in drafting and settling of documentation for occupational pension schemes for industry.

The successful applicant will work directly for two partners specialising in this field. A high volume of work is anticipated and a knowledge of all the current legislation and practice essential. The successful applicant will have every opportunity to carry responsibility and show initiative. 4 first class salary will be offered having regard to age and experience.

Please write with full details of age, education and experience to:

B. P. Mayo, Esq.
LINKLATORS & PAINES,
Barrington House, 38/57 Gresham Street,
LONDON EC2V 7JA.

Middle East Appointments**SENIOR EXECUTIVE**

DUBAI

Salary plus Benefits in excess of £20,000 Tax Free

Good knowledge of spoken Arabic, expertise in all aspects of administration and public relations, modest experience of Middle East business activity and sound professional/diplomatic background are key qualities sought by Management Consultants for new, genuine career position.

Please apply in confidence enclosing Curriculum Vitae to Box 2827 J. The Times.

Appointments Vacant**PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS****COLLEGE OF LIBRARIANSHIP WALES**

Research and Higher Qualifications in

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION STUDIES

The College invites enquiries from graduate qualified librarians or Fellows of the Library Association who wish to pursue research leading to the degree of Master of Librarian ship (M.Lib.).

Research may be undertaken either on a full-time basis or externally. The College offers research students a full range of supervisory, bibliographical and other services.

Similar arrangements are offered to Chartered Librarians who wish to pursue research leading to the Fellowship of the Library Association.

For further details write to:

The Registrar, College of Librarianship Wales, Llanbedarn awr, Aberystwyth, SY23 3AS. Telephone: Aberystwyth (070) 3181.

broadcasting30 pm
V
45 pm
BC 2

The World of Miss Pam Ayres continues to be something of a taste that I have not quite acquired. But lots have, and she certainly has verve. Horizon's film report on crocs and alligators is less anthropomorphic than the blurb in Radio Times suggests. Particularly memorable is the sequence in which a Nile crocodile, one of the world's largest reptiles, gently cracks an egg to help its offspring to emerge and then carries it off carefully in its mouth.—I.R.R.

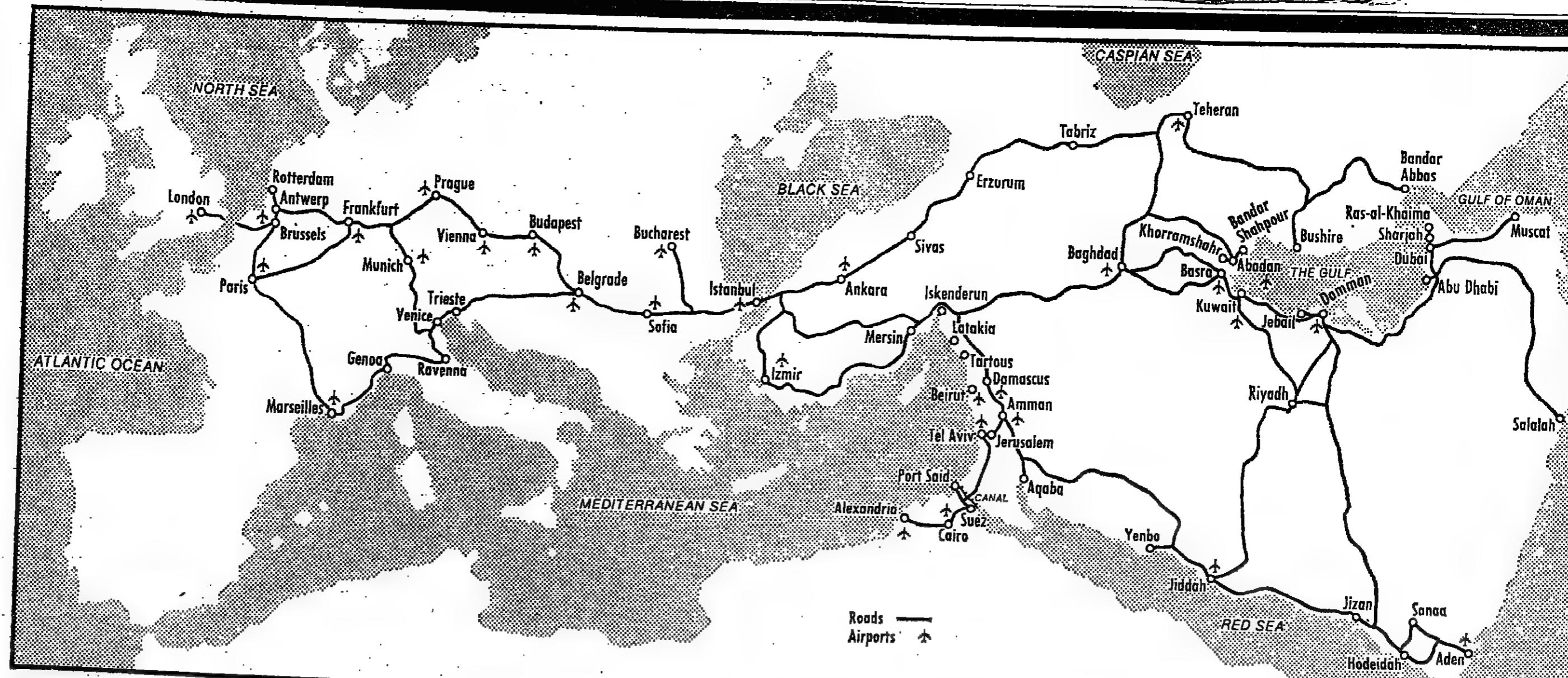
BC 1

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, You and Me. 1.15-2.00, Barber. 2.00, Y. Horwitz. 3.30, The Sky at 3.35, Play School. 4.20, Barber. 4.25, Jack-in-the-Pulpit. 4.45, Record Players. 5.10, Blue Peter. 5.15, News. 5.55, Nationwide. 6. Film: Atlantic, the Lost Continent (1960), with Anthony Hall. Joyce Taylor. 6. News. 6.15, Liver Birds. 6. Target. 6. Tonight. 6. File: The Producers (1967), with Zero Mostel, Gene Wilder. 5 am, Weather.

one variations (BBC 1); 2.00-2.30, Transmitters Close-up. 5.55-6.20, Wales Today. 10.30, Leo Sayer Show. 10.30-10.45, Transmitters Close-up. 10.45, Spectrum: Sir Ian Holm. 1.30-2.00, Ireland's Finest. 2.00-2.30, 97% Unite. 2.30-3.00, 97% Unite. 3.00-3.30, Transmitters Close-up. 3.30-4.00, Reporting the Country. 4.00-4.30, This is Britain. 4.30-5.00, This is Britain. 5.00-5.30, This is Britain. 5.30-6.00, This is Britain. 6.00-6.30, This is Britain. 6.30-7.00, This is Britain. 7.00-7.30, This is Britain. 7.30-8.00, This is Britain. 8.00-8.30, This is Britain. 8.30-9.00, This is Britain. 9.00-9.30, This is Britain. 9.30-10.00, This is Britain. 10.00-10.30, This is Britain. 10.30-11.00, This is Britain. 11.00-11.30, This is Britain. 11.30-12.00, This is Britain. 12.00-12.30, This is Britain. 12.30-1.00, This is Britain. 1.00-1.30, This is Britain. 1.30-2.00, This is Britain. 2.00-2.30, This is Britain. 2.30-3.00, This is Britain. 3.00-3.30, This is Britain. 3.30-4.00, This is Britain. 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Hangover follows the binge

by Michael Baily

In the history of world trade there has probably never been an upheaval quite so sudden and sharp as that in the Middle East during the past five years.

Until fairly recently the entire area, from Teheran in the north to Aden in the south, from Muscat in the east to Aqaba in the west, was a complete backwater in world trade terms with the single exception of oil. It comprised a million square miles of arid and unproductive land, sparsely inhabited by ancient peoples whose lives were barely touched by the world outside.

A ring of small ports dotted in the sun: Aqaba, Yanbo and Jiddah down the east bank of the Red Sea; Aden for bunkers at its largely expatriate staff, and freight was negligible.

for the few natives with both the mind and the money to buy them.

The first foretaste of change occurred in the early 1950s when Iran nationalized oil, to be confirmed in 1960 when Opec was formed. But though some regimes then began to think for the first time of planned development of their economies, the effect on external trade was at first small, so that when in the mid-1960s a farsighted Shaikh of Dubai decided to build a modern 15-berth port he was laughed at. Who could imagine 15 ships at a time (always excluding tankers, which still remained a separate matter) in any Middle Eastern port?

It was from such a scene that in 1973 the balloon went up. The price of oil rose five-fold, and the producer states vastly increased their share of it. Suddenly they were rich, and what followed could be described either as sharply accelerated development, or as a colossal binge accompanied invariably in the circumstances, by violent indignation.

The rise in imports by the oil-rich countries of the Middle East over the past five years is probably unprecedented in the history of world trade. Speed in meeting demands for capital and consumer goods is of key importance in winning orders. This SPECIAL REPORT looks at the methods used by European exporters to get their wares to the client on time.

Between 1972 and 1976 was, hardly surprisingly, what had been bought. Apart from a trickle by road from Doha, Bahrain, Dammam, and Kuwait up the west side of The Gulf. There were also Basra, Khorramshahr, Abadan at its head, and Bandar-e-Shahpur, Bushire, and Bandar Abbas down the east. Most consisted of one or two jetties, some small sheds and lighters, and roads which soon petered out. For airlines, it was an important crossroads; but local traffic in passengers and freight was negligible.

At a time when world trade generally was languishing, the largest part of the Middle East became a remaining miscellany, a magnet to exporters. The mad scramble to buy ability to accept ships and ant place in foreign trade madder scramble to deliver the lack of roads, railways,

THE GREAT FREIGHT RACE

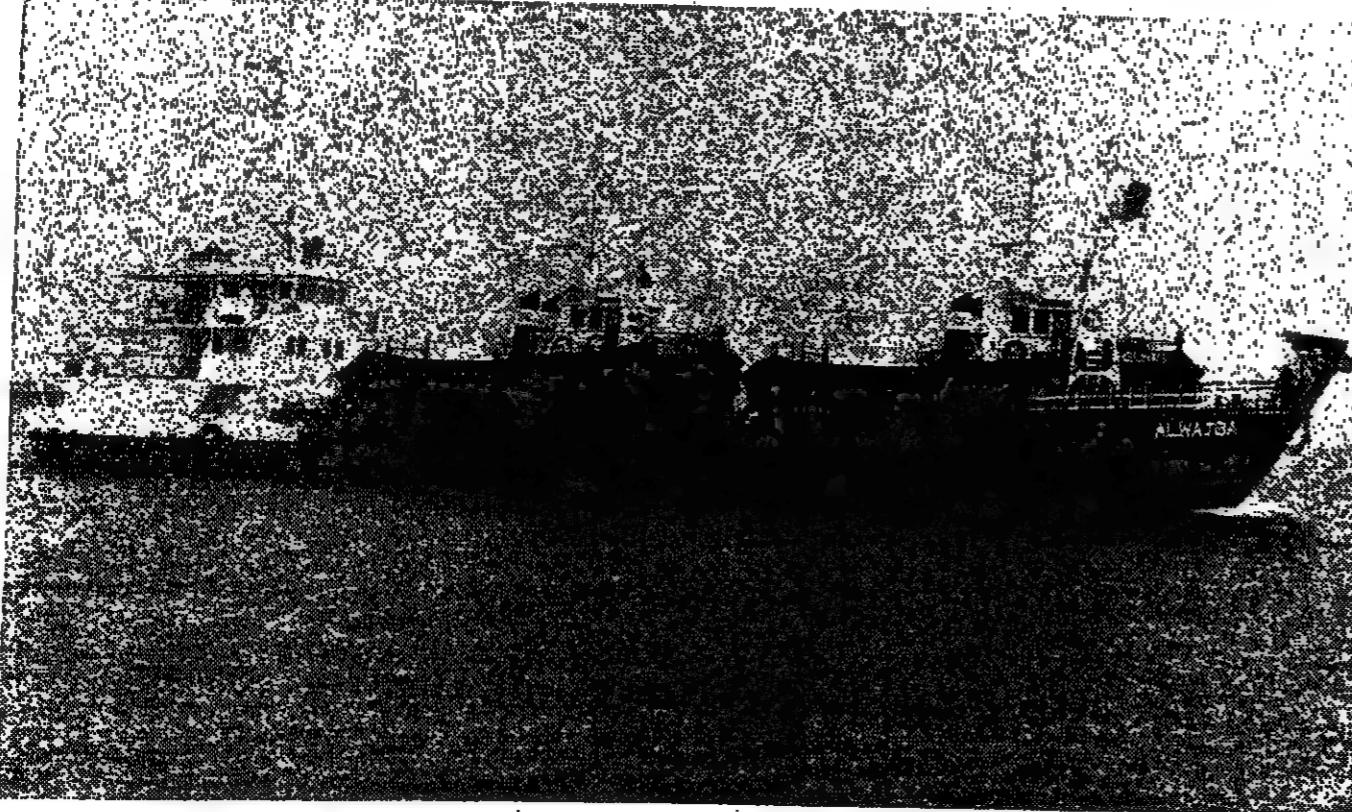
In broad terms the choice networks was equally facing a shipper in 1975 marked as, perhaps even was of a three-month delivery by sea, three weeks by overland, and three days down through Asia Minor by air. But a consignment that cost £2,000 to send by sea might cost £6,000 by land and £12,000 by air.

It was chaos—but chaos leaves out of account another, often more vital factor to the exporter: reliability. Air might get the goods to a Middle East port in 36 hours, but from applying huge surcharges, more than doubling the freight rate, to recoup the cost of having ships lying around idle outside Middle East ports. This gave just the opening that was needed to outsider lines, primarily roll-on, roll-off, which were welcomed by both shippers and port authorities for their ability to offer fast turnaround and high productivity.

The conventional shipping services, which had after all, been doing the job on their own for a century, marked time at first, apart from applying huge surcharges, more than doubling the freight rate, to recoup the cost of having ships lying around idle outside Middle East ports. This gave just the opening that was needed to outsider lines, primarily roll-on, roll-off, which were welcomed by both shippers and port authorities for their ability to offer fast turnaround and high productivity.

Others provided container and LASH (lighter aboard ship) services in a challenge to which the established lines, including Britain's Cunard, P & O, Ocean, and Ellerman, responded in turn with container or mixed ships, either on their own or continued on page III

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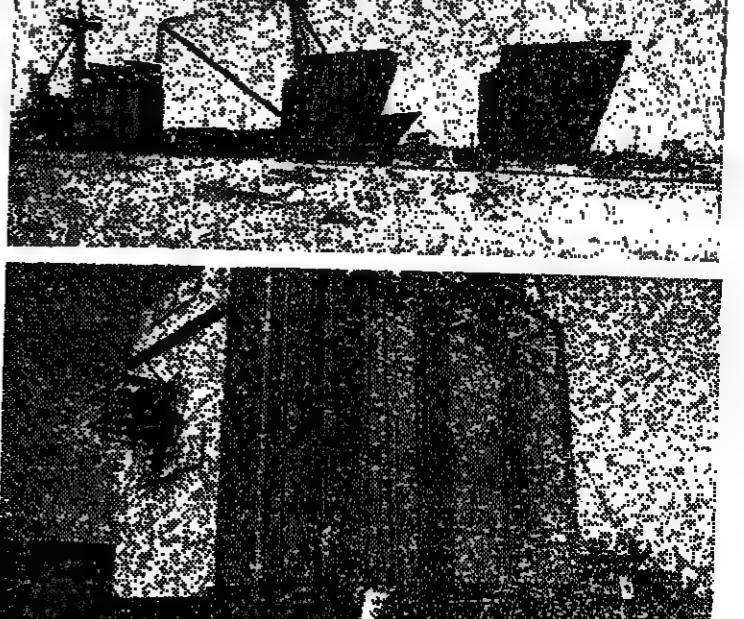
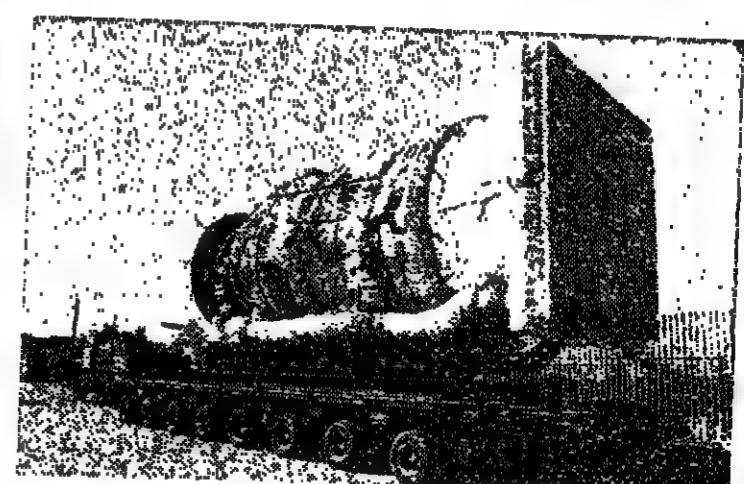


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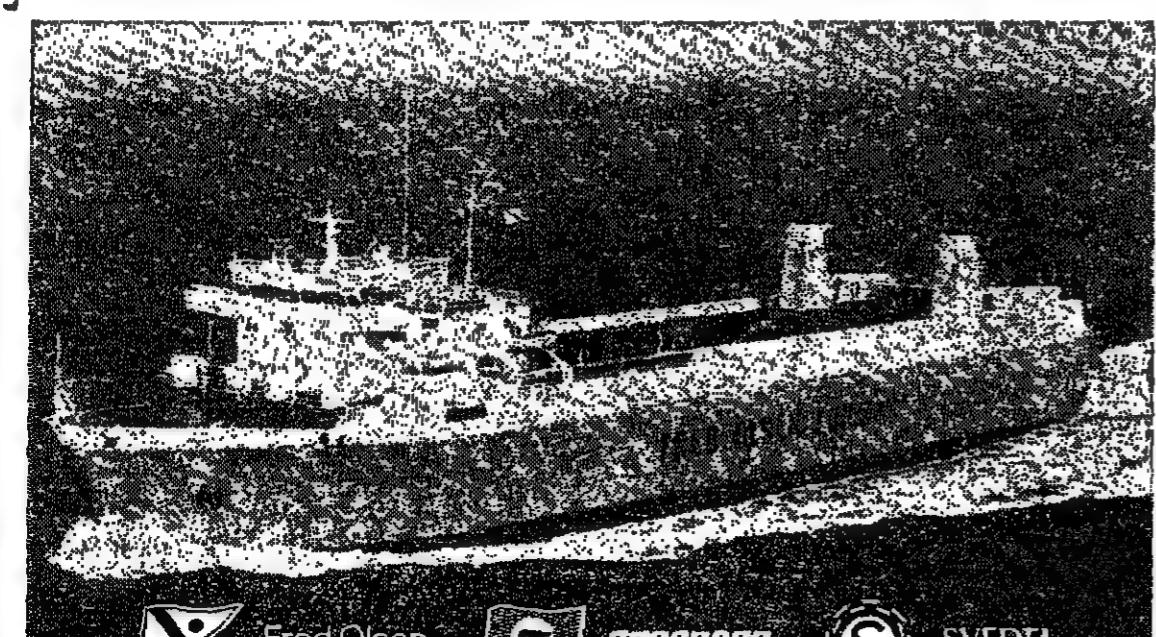
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SHIPPING

Containers make expansion of trade possible

by Paul Routledge

The reopening of the Suez Canal led to a boom in shipping from Europe to Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the Gulf states that almost rivalled the increase in oil prices. And advances in shipping techniques have gone hand in hand with the expansion of trade.

The roll-on, roll-off container revolution that has changed the style of sea trading elsewhere in the world was rather late working its way into the Middle East. But they are making up for it now, as local merchants realized the value of boxing costly cargo and dragging the Arab ports into the twentieth century.

The boom has created its own troubles. Congestion in the Red Sea and Gulf ports was the most critical, but this has eased a good deal over the past year, and in any case, even the roll-on, roll-off and container ships were given priority over conventional cargo ships because of their ease of loading.

Customers now have a more flexible approach to their shipping needs. For instance, CAMEL (Cunard Arabian Middle East Line) is operating to Hodeidah port of North Yemen, as well as Jiddah and Aqaba.

There are now voices of caution about the pace of the new traffic. Mr A. D.

Donald, general manager, operations, of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, urged thorough planning before any new cargo-handling techniques were introduced into the area.

Many shipping lines now offer container services to a list of ports in the Middle East which almost weekly grows longer. About 20 market leaders handle about 23,000 of the 25,000 containers on the move between Europe and the Middle East.

They have a lot on their hands. Trade with the oil states went through a phenomenal increase. British exports to Saudi Arabia doubled last year to \$446m, although there is now some thing of a slow-down prompted by the difficulties in digesting such a huge volume of imports and a more mature attitude to the pace of economic and social advancement among the Arab governments.

Customers now have a more flexible approach to their shipping needs. For instance, CAMEL (Cunard Arabian Middle East Line) is operating to Hodeidah port of North Yemen, as well as Jiddah and Aqaba.

Blue Funnel, a shipper to Jiddah for nearly a century, started containerization to Saudi Arabia only this year, but now offers a fortnightly roll-on, roll-off service with two bow-door cellular vessels able to roll boxes on to the quay and stack them alongside the ship.

FOSS (Fred Olsen Seaspeed Svedel) runs a 14-day service out of Felixstowe and Rotterdam to Dubai, Dammam, Abu Dhabi and Doha, and a weekly run to Jiddah.

These direct sailings to ports in the Red Sea and the Gulf are supplemented by regular services to ports in the eastern Mediterranean for onward haulage.

Manchester Liners, for example, offers a 10-day service to Iskanderun and Beirut with connecting road services to Iranian cities like Tehran and Tabriz.

The challenge of doing business in these countries should not be underestimated. A Middle East expert with Sea Containers,

of cargoes, from cement to ice cream.

The service was started

with Jeddah Crown, a 6,500-ton Strider-class ship, and since its inauguration it has been expanded with two new vessels, Agaba Crown and Saudi Crown, offering a 10-day sailing frequency through Felixstowe and Rotterdam. Cunard has not neglected the organizational side, which can be critical in the Middle East. Its vessels are backed up by a competent box handling system at its ports of call.

Medtainer Line, part of

the National Shipping Com-

pany of Lebanon, started

the Middle East container

revolution with the Cheshire

Venture four years ago,

offering first a monthly and

then a fortnightly service to

the eastern Mediterranean

ports. Most of the traffic initially went through Beirut until the Suez Canal was cleared.

Medtainer was one of the

first container operators

through the canal, moving

into the Red Sea ports.

The company now offers a seven

day service alternately from

Liverpool and Felixstowe to

Aqaba, Jiddah, Sharjah,

Dammam and Kuwait.

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mated. A Middle East

expert with Sea Containers,

London-based firm said:

"Most people find that the

Arabs have a British sense

of humour which makes it

easier to do business with

them. They are hard bar-

gainers but when they make

a bargain they stick to it."

It would be very

expensive to pay for

delays.

They are very conscious

of needing British expertise

but it is important to send

out the right kind of man

because of their different

ways of doing things."

The author is Labour Editor,

The Times.

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Beirut seeks new place in highly competitive world

by Margaret Greenhalgh

Neighbouring Mediterranean ports and newcomers in the Red Sea and the Gulf are challenging Beirut's resurgence as an important transit centre. The port, which reopened on December 15, 1976, emerged from the disruption of civil war to face vastly different external conditions from those before the war. Freight which might have been routed through Beirut overland to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Jordan and Kuwait can now be taken direct by sea through the reopened Suez Canal.

The rapid easing of congestion over the past six months at Gulf and Red Sea ports has made the all-sea routes more viable. At the same time, Beirut is threatened with competition from the Turkish ports, Mersin and Iskenderun, and the Syrian ports, Tartus and Latakia. Freight was directed through these ports during the Lebanese war and not all of it will revert to Beirut.

Whether Beirut is able to withstand the strong competition will depend on plans for its rehabilitation.

In June, Peter Marwick Mitchell & Co, British con-

sultants, completed a master plan for the port which included an economic forecast up to 1990. The study recommends the construction of a fully-equipped container terminal which would make Beirut the most important container port of the east Mediterranean.

The aim is to capture the growing container traffic, the increase in which was apparent before the war, and the trend has continued. One advantage of containers is that they are easily handled by Beirut could hope to achieve a rapid turnover.

Speed of service is essential if the sea-route to hinterland Middle East destinations is to remain competitive with the all-sea routes. Finance for the rehabilitation plan is being negotiated with the World Bank and the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. The decision to go ahead with the plan now rests with the Lebanese Council for Reconstruction and Develop-

ment. Until the war, Beirut was a successful transit port of the region, Aqaba, Jiddah, Damman and some Iranian ports, are now free from this handicap.

In 1974, some 978,194 tonnes were trans-

ferred via Beirut, about 600,000 tonnes of this was for onward land transport. A large proportion of the transit trade was for Iraq and Saudi Arabia, with some for

Kuwait, Syria and Jordan. Not all the volume of freight handled before the war has yet gone back. The port is estimated to be handling about one-third of the pre-war volume. It will probably not attain the 1974 level until 1979. It is difficult to assess what proportion of the future traffic will be transit trade. The opening of alternative routes to Middle East hinterland destinations suggest that although some transit trade can be expected to return to Beirut, the rate of growth will be slower than before.

The fiercest challenge comes from The Gulf and the Red Sea. While these ports were either cut off by the closure of the Suez Canal or experiencing severe congestion delays, the sea-land route through the east Mediterranean was a tempting option. More efficient port management and the availability of new berths have considerably reduced con-

gestion. Most of the key ports in the region, Aqaba, Jiddah, Damman and some Iranian ports, are now free from this handicap. At the same time, new roll-on, roll-off and container services operating from European ports such as Felixstowe, Rotterdam, Venice or Marseilles to Gulf and Red Sea destinations, have proliferated.

Hangover follows the binge

In place of the half dozen regular lines operating from Britain and north Europe before the boom, there are now more than 60. With greater port capacity, greater shipping capacity, and a drop in tonnage of perhaps 20 per cent since last year, the exporter today has advanced in most of the ports mentioned earlier and choice of fast, regular delivery services is highly competitive, such as Sharjah, Iran, for example, which in 1973 came down on last year.

Overland, many of the "cowboys" have dropped out, and such services as Overland, of the capacity of its Gulf ports from less than four million tons to about 10 million over five years, expects now to have though still not cheap, services remain a reliable, vise to the extent that quota, weather, road, and other needs to be husbanded. If a capacity of nearly 40 million by the end of next year. By air growth is not resumed, or

even perhaps if it is, some of the transport resources provided so lavishly in the past three years will become superfluous. Which?

Looked at dispassionately, sending loads all that way through such obstacles by road seems nonsensical, except in very special cases, and that small share of the trade that moves overland now may be expected to become even smaller in the future.

This must apply to roll-on, roll-off services, too, as the more economical break-bulk and containerisation take the competitive strain with im-

proved roads, railways and handling and storage ashore.

There is not always a great deal to choose between the different routes. It is a question of finding the right balance between speed and cost. It may be cheaper to ship direct to Jiddah or from Ravenna to Beirut or from

Riyadh via Jiddah because example, but more costly to

haulage rates within Saudi Arabia are especially high.

Shipowners are under

pressure to rationalise their trades and fit the most efficient route to a particular destination. The distinctions are fine and need not be to the detriment of the east Mediterranean.

Ellerman/Prince and Ellerman/Saraf, a sister service which operates from Liverpool, are optimistic about the level of cargo being directed through the east Mediterranean and they plan to increase both capacity and frequency of the services. They are not the only operators to do so. The Mediterranean division of

Mansfield Lines on July 1 increased the frequency of its sailings to Malta, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, Syria and Beirut.

The Italian lines are well-placed to offer a high-frequency sailing with a short transit time from southern Europe. Adriatica operates weekly departures from Venice, Trieste, Genoa and Marseilles to a variety of ports including Alexandria, Latakia, Limassol, Beirut and

Aqaba. Transit time from Genoa to Beirut is about three days. The Merzario Line, also of Italy, quotes four to five days from Ravenna to Beirut or from

Riyadh via Jiddah because

there is not always a great deal to choose between the different routes. It is a question of finding the right balance between speed and cost. It may be cheaper to ship direct to Jiddah or from

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Rapid expansion after wartime disruption

The airlines of the Middle East, backed by the important International Air Transport Association carriers which fly services through the area, and by unscheduled cargo operators, are just about able to cope with the great amount of freight traffic now on offer.

The civil war in Lebanon disrupted the traditional cargo links to the area, and while Beirut airport was either closed or under threat Trans Mediterranean Airways, the cargo carrier, and Middle East Airlines moved their bases elsewhere.

MEA went to Dubai and MEA to Paris, and both with difficulty were able to keep open their freight links between the Middle East and the producers. Both are now back in Beirut and expanding their cargo business.

Saudi Arabia has more than a dozen cargo flights each week between Europe and Jiddah, Riyadh and Dhahran. Iran Air also has regular freight services between Teheran and London and New York, while Gulf Air has a great deal of cargo capacity in the holds of the 10 wide-bodied Lockheed TriStar passenger flights from London each week.

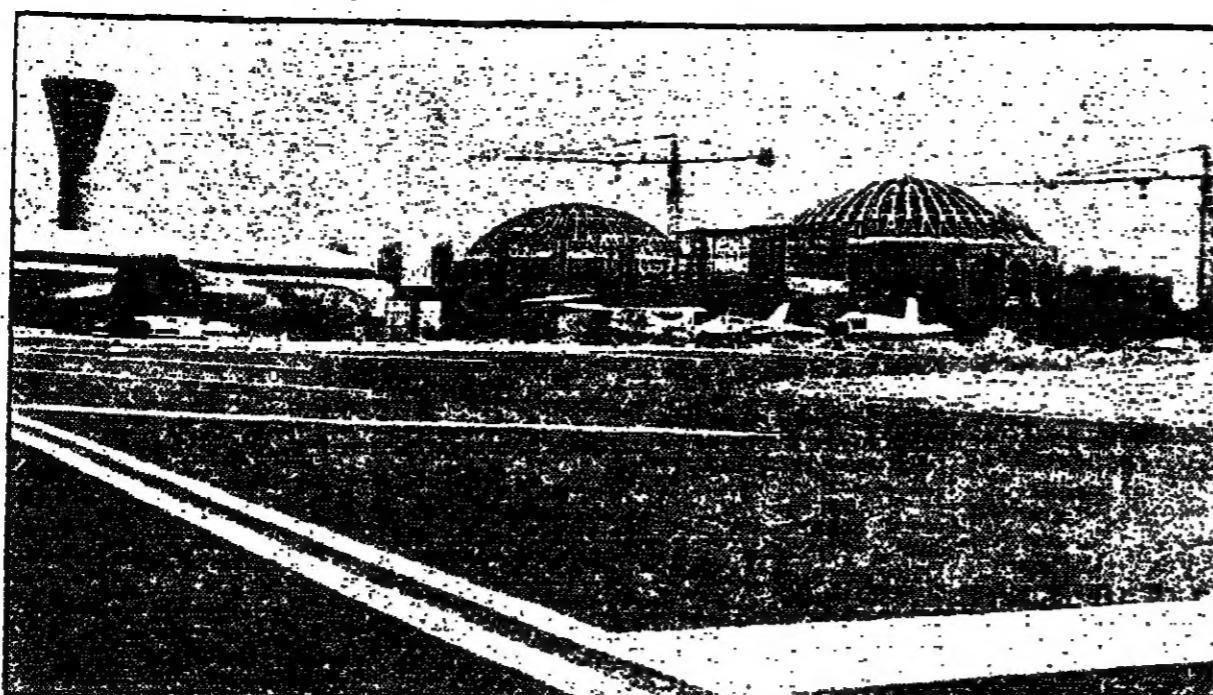
Many of the large airlines of the world have exclusive cargo services either to or through the Middle East each week in conjunction with the services offered by the local airlines.

Lufthansa has a regular freight service calling at Cairo, Jiddah and Kuwait. Teheran is served by the German airline's DC10 passenger service which has room under the floor for freight on pallets.

Air France takes in such Middle East centres of trade as Abu Dhabi, Damascus, Beirut, Jiddah, Kuwait and Teheran, with their freight services, while the big independent French airline UTA aims to increase its freight to Tripoli, Libya in Amman its Boeing 747 flight to Teheran once a week.

A new airport was opened at Sharjah at the beginning of this year and now acts as a distribution centre for freight for the whole of the United Arab Emirates. IAS carries about 200 tons of cargo there each week of goods ranging from construction equipment to consumer durables.

A network of modern roads radiates from Sharjah. By truck, the goods brought in by IAS reach



The new Sharjah international airport, opened at the beginning of this year, acts as a freight distribution centre for the whole of the United Arab Emirates.

week, while its latest jumbo jet, the special performance (SP), provides a similar service with passengers and cargo nonstop from New York.

But perhaps the biggest boom in air freight to the Middle East has been among the unscheduled cargo air-lines.

Many of them fly from Europe offering cargo rates up to half those charged by scheduled operators. Typical of that thriving sector is the Gatwick-based IAS Cargo Airlines which flies aircraft to Sharjah twice a week.

A new airport was opened at Sharjah at the beginning of this year and now acts as a distribution centre for freight for the whole of the United Arab Emirates. IAS carries about 200 tons of cargo there each week of goods ranging from construction equipment to consumer durables.

An unusual feature of the Sharjah market is that the highest proportion of cargo carried consists of food-stuffs, including eggs, frozen chickens, chilled meat and vegetables. Those are flown not only from Britain, but from Kenya, Greece and Holland.

Abu Dhabi in 2½ hours, Dubai or Ajman in 30 minutes, Al Fujayrah in 1½ hours and Khor Fakkan in two hours. Cargo for Abu Dhabi has built up so strongly over the past year that IAS has now started a weekly service there in addition to their Sharjah service.

In the first six months of 1977, IAS carried a total of 1,230 tons of cargo into the UAE. The airline's executives estimate that with the Abu Dhabi service that figure will be well exceeded during the second half of the year.

IAS also began the first regular direct air cargo link between Britain and San'a, in the Yemen Arab Republic.

An unusual feature of the San'a market is that the highest proportion of cargo carried consists of food-stuffs, including eggs, frozen chickens, chilled meat and vegetables. Those are flown not only from Britain, but from Kenya, Greece and Holland.

IAS is flying chilled meat from Australia to Kuwait and Abu Dhabi and, as a result of that enterprise, has received approval of part-charter flights into Australia, where cheap air freight has proved to be an attractive alternative to sea freight.

IAS estimates that two flights a week with chilled meat into The Gulf will be required soon.

Looking at freight developments in The Gulf, IAS believes that much of the local flying which was done in the past will be eliminated as a result of improved road links. The once a week air-lift of foodstuffs which the airline once flew from Dubai to Salalah, Oman, has now been taken over by surface transport.

IAS has also found that the increasing population of foreign workers has resulted in a wide variety of food-stuffs from India, Africa and Australia being flown in.

The development of container berths at seaports in the area has gone some way towards reducing port congestion and has also opened up the possibility of transhipment of goods from the Far East to African destinations by air. IAS operated

Light flight has great future

The Middle East, with its vast tracts of inhospitable desert and lack of long-distance transport, is ideal for general aviation—aircraft from executive jets and below in size. But despite this, the business is only just beginning to take off.

There are two types of main user at present. These are the foreign business companies which are there to help in the enormous development of the area, and who use small aircraft as a business tool to ferry workers and essential supplies to sites.

And there are the rich Arabs who have bought jets (some have acquired former airliners like the VC10 and the Boeing 707) to further their business enterprises, and to take them and their families on holiday to Europe or further afield.

Pleasure flying, as it is known in Europe and the United States, is almost non-existent, partly because there is little pleasure in flying over the featureless terrain which marks large parts of the region. But it is thought that as the local population become more technically-minded, this type of aviation will begin to grow.

There is certainly no difficulty in laying down airports as there is in more congested parts of the world.

Two British companies dominate the Middle East small aircraft market. These are CSE Aviation, of Oxford, which distributes Piper aircraft, Bell Textron helicopters, Gates Learjets, Lycoming engines, and a wide range of specialized light aircraft equipment; and DK Aviation, of Grimsby, which concentrates on twin-piston, twin-turboprop, and twin-jet light aircraft.

Each company also provides ancillary services which have brought them business from the Middle East. CSE operates the Oxford air training school where pilots from most of the big Middle East and North African airlines have been trained during the past decade. Graduates obtain the commercial pilot's licence and instrument rating of the British Civil Aviation Authority.

DK Aviation acts as a broker specializing in the sale and leasing of large commercial aircraft. It also manages companies in Sudan, Libya and Oman specializing in crop spraying.

Lord Waterpark, sales director of CSE, makes the point that to sell light aircraft in the Middle East it is necessary to offer a "complete package" rather than just the aircraft, with first-class support and back-up with spares.

Tact needed to make sure of sales

Among recent buyers in the Middle East have been the Omani police, with a Learjet 25B and a bank manager from Abu Dhabi who travels around The Gulf in a Cherokee Warrior.

There is no lack of money in the Middle East for investing in the expensive business of owning and operating aircraft, but selling aircraft there requires tact and patience. Decisions are not usually taken quickly and salesmen must be prepared to return to the potential customer over and over again to ensure that a sale goes through.

There is general agreement among those involved in the business that the scope for general aviation in the Middle East is limited. In Sudan, for instance, there is a requirement during the next 10 years for 500 pilots and 300 aircraft for crop spraying.

It is already clear that light aircraft will play an important role in the development of the vast natural resources of the area. A Beechcraft Super King Air has been bought by the Egyptian Government; it has remote-sensing equipment and specialized electronics to carry out water, uranium and other resource exploration in the Sinai and Egyptian deserts—exploration which has already been begun by United States satellites.

The aircraft is scheduled for delivery in the middle of 1978. It will also be used to spot arable areas in the desert, and this information will be used to move nomadic tribes to such areas before the agricultural potential in their present locations becomes exhausted.

The existence of water, oil, uranium and other minerals in the Egyptian Sahara and the Sinai peninsula has been revealed by photographs taken by satellites. The first indications are that there is enough water in some areas to irrigate the desert, and the King Air, through its cameras, will follow up these satellite pictures with more detailed information on which the Egyptian Government will base serious exploration.

A. R.

The line that leads to the Middle East

Modern liner trade development in the last ten years has brought sharp increases in the rates and flow of cargo ships. This has led to a greater demand for management and logistic services in the region. The Middle East is a major area for container and breakbulk containerisation, with major ports like Haifa, Beirut, Port Said, Suez, and the Gulf. The Red Sea and the Gulf depict a regular flow of shipping from the U.S., North Europe and the West Indies. Major shipping lines, like Maersk, Lykes, and many others, have established major operations in the Middle East. Many of these lines have significant interests in the region, including the Saudi Arabian Oil Company, the Royal Dutch Shell, and the British Petroleum Company. The Middle East is a major area for oil and gas exploration, with major fields like the North Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Caspian Sea. The Middle East is also a major area for agriculture, with major crops like cotton, rice, and wheat. The Middle East is a major area for mineral extraction, with major deposits of oil, gas, coal, and metals like iron, copper, and zinc. The Middle East is also a major area for tourism, with major cities like Cairo, Istanbul, and Tehran. The Middle East is a major area for industrial development, with major industries like petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, and food processing. The Middle East is also a major area for infrastructure development, with major projects like the Suez Canal, the Aswan Dam, and the Tigris-Euphrates Canal.

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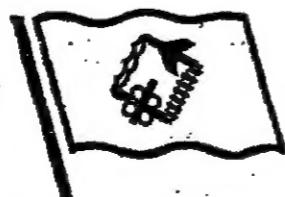
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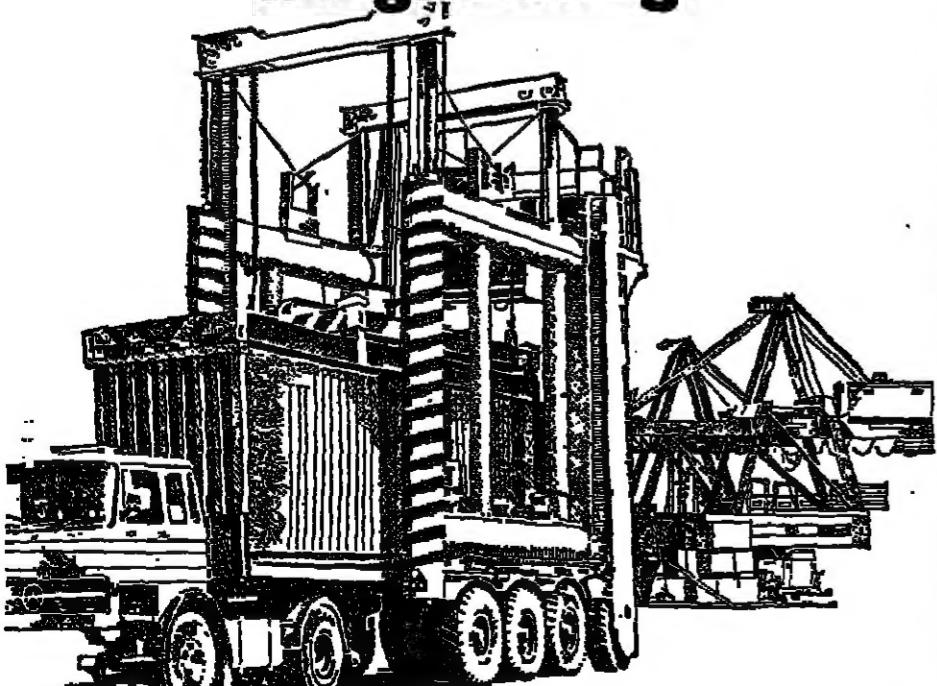
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**In Jeddah it's going to be
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So where do Ferranti come in?

Ferranti van carriers have been purchased for the multi-million pound container terminal just built at Jeddah—the first on the Red Sea.

Not surprisingly, Clark carriers were chosen for their versatility, flexibility and robustness. Eight units have been ordered initially, and as the terminal expands more will be required.

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The author is on the staff of the Middle East Economic Digest.

Hauliers make plans as ports clear

by John Whelan

The choked Red Sea and Gulf ports of a year ago prompted a lemming-like rush by exporters into container ships and roll-on, roll-off traffic. Today, with the relief of the Gulf, Iranian and Saudi ports, that picture has changed. Both the overland hauliers and the conventional break-bulk shipper now seem set to regain ground.

Decongestion has become fact. The helicopters which unloaded cement when 146 ships waited off Jiddah have gone back to the United States. Now the freight forwarders are talking of cargo rate cutting.

But the unloading capacity at Gulf ports is not enough. Importers must stop using the ports as free warehouses. Decongestion alone has improved cargo flow only marginally. As a Belgian haulier, Mr. Pierre-Joseph Wauters, puts it: "The standard sea-freight rates for getting a load to The Gulf may be half the lorry rate but when you add on all the extra port charges and handling costs

from the dock to the warehouse, it can be as cheap to use a lorry."

On present development plans The Gulf will have 353 extra deep-sea and container berths by the late 1980s but again some observers believe this expenditure will help only if fundamentals are tackled. The general manager of Port Services Corporation at Mina Qabus, Oman, Mr. B. G. Mercalfe, says:

"Although congestion has been eliminated or eased in several ports, the root of the matter—the ability, or lack of, in the ports to handle their traffic satisfactorily—does not seem to have been tackled."

Opinions vary on how much rates have fallen in the past six months but it is clear that overall too many operators are using the ports as free warehouses. Decongestion alone has improved cargo flow

only marginally. As a Belgian haulier, Mr. Pierre-Joseph Wauters, puts it: "The standard sea-freight rates for getting a load to The Gulf may be half the lorry rate but when you add on all the extra port charges and handling costs

to have fallen off by as much as 15 per cent since the beginning of 1977."

Besides the clearing of the ports there is also a clear indication that the Gulf states are importing less than the 40 million tons of cargo which rounded the Strait of Hormuz in 1976. This is generally taken to be a sign that the post-1974 oil price boom is abating.

The economics of land trailers against sea containers are seldom a matter of straight comparisons but on current rates Mr. G. G. Schmid, managing director of Sand & Freight Forwarders of London, offers containers London-Teheran at 30 per cent less than a trailer lorry. Even on the Teheran run, which most overlanders claim runs like clockwork, the lorry time of 15 to 18 days is being threatened by the 21 days offered by some container operators shipping through Bandar-e-Shabur with transhipment to Teheran by road.

Time in the Middle East is not always the essence. The chaotic state of customs administration at many ports often erodes the advantage the shippers gain from new berths and more efficient stevedoring. Failure to segregate cargo adequately on arrival by dating often leads to expensive double-handling.

Most of the overland lobby believe their continuing strength will lie with less than full load deliveries. Not so far as Mr. Leonard Reddows, the managing director of Falcongate Freight Management in Liverpool, who considers that in 10 years land freight to the Middle East will be as accepted as it is in Europe today.

Mr. Reddows says his loads are no longer rush jobs of construction materials but goods like paper, dresses, furniture and clothes. The ordinary Gulf merchant with a small family road business is now aware of the advantages of door-to-door service reducing as it does the dangers of damage in transit and pilfering.

The hauliers, particularly those on the Continent, are also taking an interest in project transport contracts. The Antwerp-based firm of Schenckens Belgium has taken contracts for the transport of all materials, from prefabricated houses to ping-pong tables for the Belgian company working at Al Kifan and Alashar in Iraq. As the Gulf states embark on their ambitious programme of diversifying industries from a hydrocarbon base they will increasingly seek truck transport contracts.

Another development which suggests that decongestion may stimulate the land transport operators is taking place at Sharjah where the UAE's third richest emirate has The Gulf's first fully operational container terminal operated by an independent company registered and based in Sharjah. The thinking at Sharjah is that while only 5 per cent of Gulf cargo can be containerised now, by 1980 this could rise as high as 30 per cent. Mr. Robt Crawshaw, president of Port Khalid (Sharjah) Port Management Services, believes Sharjah will develop into a major transhipment centre with extensive road haulage connections to the rest of the Arabian peninsula.

Sharjah may well need the hauliers. Its position in the lower Gulf makes it an ideal centre but Muscat can also claim to be the gateway to the Arabian peninsula. The ruler of Dubai, Shaikh Rashid, was in June considering drawings for a new highway between Dubai and Muscat. Such a road could reopen the overland versus sea route argument.

Muscat is taking its time about defining the challenge but the port management sees flaws in the shippers' arguments. The questions they pose are based on observations of the roll-on, roll-off operators.

As development races ahead in the Gulf the advantage of being able to beach a cargo by barge on a sandy spit in few inches of water may be outweighed by the reliability of door-to-door service by roads with which the oil sheikhs are lacking the eight days out from home.

We passed quickly through off-road and thanked the Bulgarian customs man for his help with a packet of cigarettes. That was not to be the last assistance or gratuitous gesture in Bulgaria.

Our load was two rock-crushing machines, each weighing about 10,000 kilos.

At a roundabout in Sofia, the road fell onto the road and slowly rolled over

LAND TRAFFIC

Crossing the borders of endurance

by Iain Sherriff

and over, coming to rest at the feet of a Bulgarian traffic policeman.

The rest of that day was taken up with lifting the unit back on to the trailer using a municipal building squad and crane. The cost £20, cigarettes by the carton and five cigars.

We then had a police escort to the local Transped depot for repairs. The cost of the escort was a carton of cigarettes.

That night was spent in a Balkan tourist hotel; it was comfortable, clean and the food was wholesome. That was to be the last real night's comfort for some time.

Next day we drove to the Bulgarian-Turkish border. This was my first experience of serious delays caused by officials and also of nervous British lorry drivers.

We had a two-day delay on the Bulgarian side of the border. There I met British drivers armed with knived firearms and ammunition. The reason they gave was the treatment given by Turks in the mountains.

They seemed to be unaware of the risks they were running by just carrying the arms.

Once inside Turkey there were more delays finding an agent to clear documents, getting the bank to change currency and then joining

our passports. I saw them money, which was strapped to an endless queue to the customs point. All that took place in a nightmare atmosphere of strange language and gestures, a cacophony of whistle blasts and belied unimelligible instructions. It was relief beyond description to be on our way to Istanbul and overnight stop at the Mocamp.

The Mocamp is a halfway house between the Middle East and Britain. There, make it and imposed his hours-bound drivers recounts tales of terror from the mountain ranges of Turkey.

We were making slow progress towards Turkey home by air. My companion along a section of military pannions on the highway road ruted by pack tracks were delayed for a further

16/23 broke down in the dirt country.

No sooner had we stopped exports to Iran cost 4,000 or average. Drivers are paid about £120 a week but mainly they live off their expenses of £10 a day.

Good employers give their men one week's pay leave after each trip and ensure that wives receive pay £5 a week, and regular news of their husband's progress.

It is not young men's work to be near the end of their career. A 40-year-old and married man, with something to come back to, is the type employers prefer.

The author is editor, Commercial Motor.



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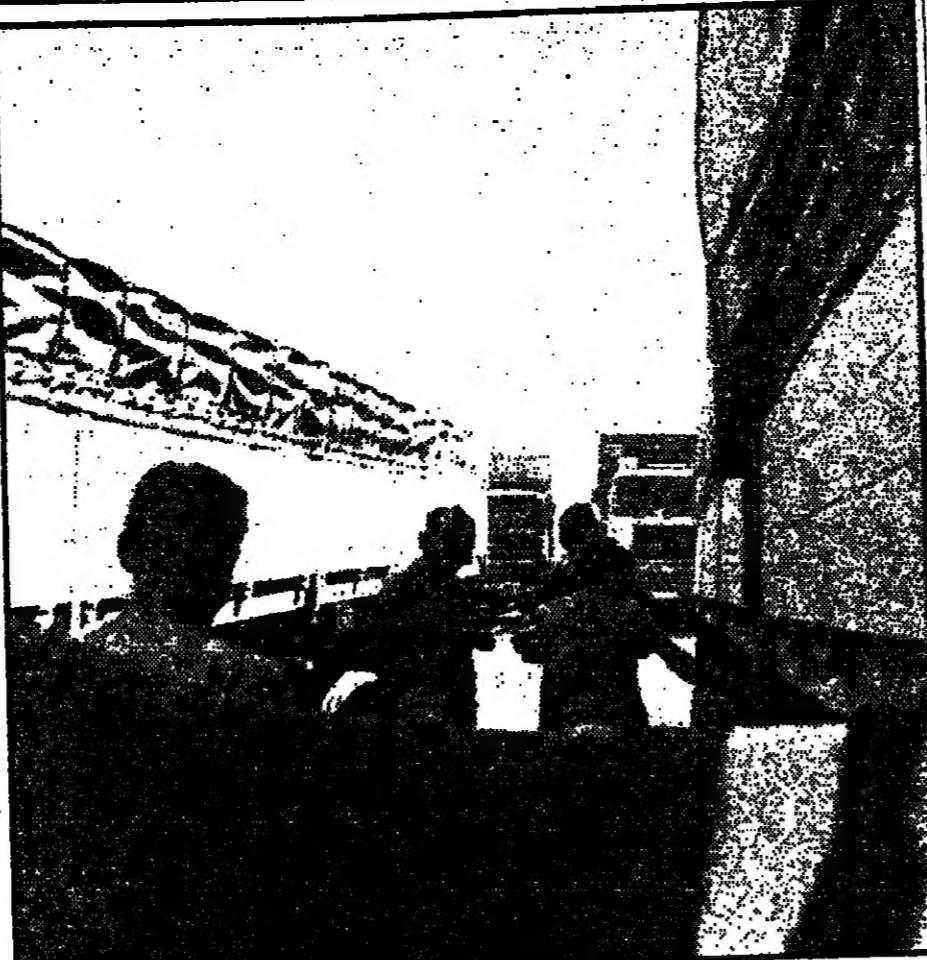
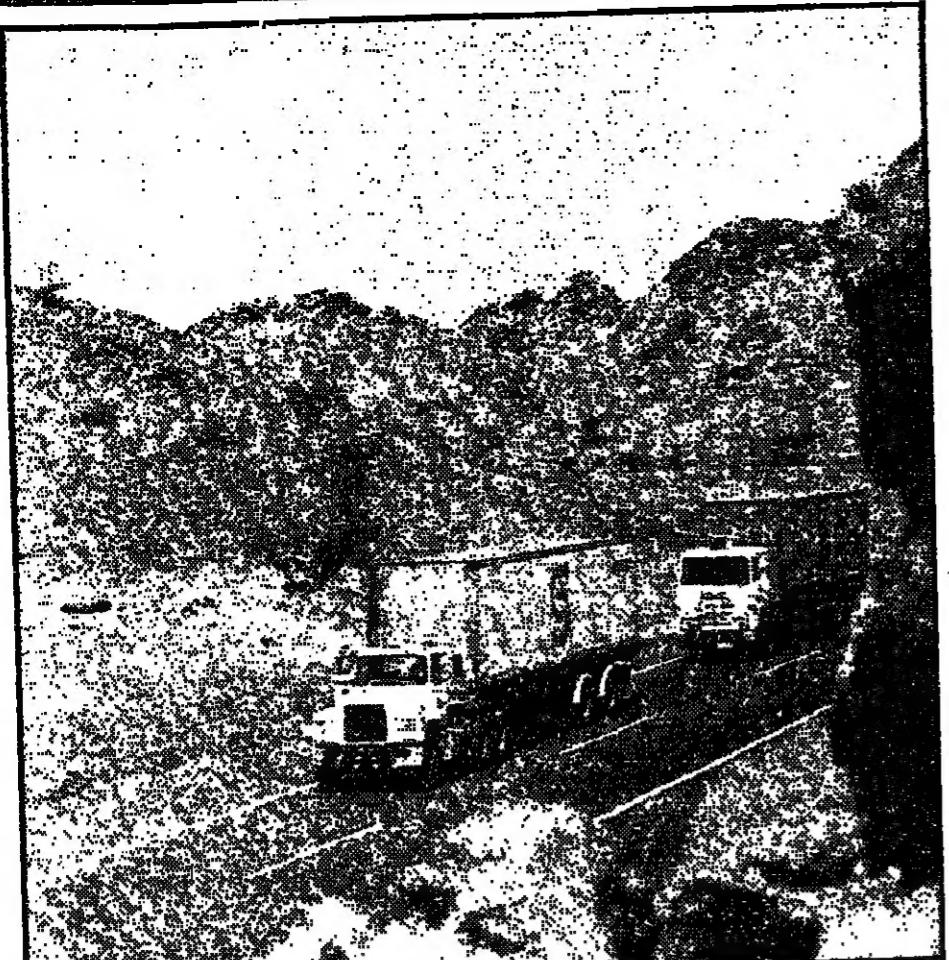
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Two Seatrain lorries roll along a main road in Sharjah while, at a rest point, drivers stop for a chat and to air their bedding.

Bulgaria's cheap rates pose big threat to West

by John Whelan

The East Europeans and Turks are mounting a formidable challenge on the overland freight run to The Gulf and Iran. Only politics stops the Bulgarians, Hungarians and Poles from breaking into Saudi Arabia and The Gulf emirates. The Turks are already there.

Whatever reservations British freight forwarders may have about the East Europeans, their Continental competitors make it clear that the cheaper rates offered by the Eastern block countries are here to stay.

Bulgaria has the biggest fleet on the Iran and Iraq-Kuwait haul with the Sofia-based Bulgarian state transport company DSO-MAT Road Services. "They command an estimated price because they don't

have to pay their way," an executive said. Winfried Rockmann, a Brussels-based official of the International Road Transport Union, says DSO-MAT is running to agree that the East Europeans offer undercut the rates offered by British hauliers. "They want hard currency so they will accept cut-price contracts just barely covering operating costs."

The secret of the Bulgarian success is a matter of some controversy. The London-based firm of Davies Turner says the Bulgarians compete because their drivers take lower wages. Mr Mike Stephenson, director, says a British trucker expects to collect about £700 for a round trip where a Bulgarian would be content with just over half that. According to White Trux, of Canterbury, the hyperbole such comments strike many forwarders as the truth. The continental are in no doubt. Last month Herr Willi Beck, of West Germany, was quizzing London

of the Bulgarians for hard currencies, especially Teheran at DM15,600 (about £1,000) a trailer using Bulgarian transport. Another Deutsche marks, is not considered a difficulty. DSO-MAT is cited by some forwarders as the expert on the London-Tehran route with its own camp in Teheran, and diesel purchasing points on the road. Many hauliers have to pay bribes to get diesel at garages because European hauliers were too expensive.

An indication that more Gulf emirates may open relations with the Comecon countries has been Sharjah's recent granting of landing rights to the Soviet state airline, Aeroflot. Sharjah is notably more open than the other members of the UAE to foreign business. The Ruler's decision to allow foreign landings rights is a sign of growing decentralization in the six-year-old federation.

In a business prone to going straight through to the exporter.

The East Europeans also stand to gain on the important question of a return load since British hauliers generally can write off the possibility of picking up on the empty return journey in one of the Eastern countries. The trucker's dream of Iran, Saudi Arabia and The Gulf states actually exporting sufficient to produce two-way traffic is likely to remain wishful thinking.

join in the speculative "cowboy" end of the business. Based in London's dockland, one Turkish company, Eka, Mid-East Shipping, has a projected turnover of \$1.5m for 1977-78. Eka charges \$7,820 (about £4,490) for a 30,000kg tilt trailer load to Baghdad and \$9,350 (about £5,370) to Riyadh, Jiddah and Damman. Other regular destinations include Kuwait, Doha, Amman, Damascus, and Teheran.

The East Europeans also stand to gain on the important question of a return load since British hauliers generally can write off the possibility of picking up on the empty return journey in one of the Eastern countries. The trucker's dream of Iran, Saudi Arabia and The Gulf states actually exporting sufficient to produce two-way traffic is likely to remain wishful thinking.

by Margaret Stone

Everyone is going to the Middle East and that includes the insurance industry. Insurance brokers and insurance companies from all over the world are competing heavily for representation, joint venture companies and a share of whatever business is available, be it in Saudi Arabia, Iran, the Gulf states or anywhere else in this fabled corner of the modern world.

Goods as well as people are going to the Middle East — heavy construction equipment designed to improve the services of the area, advanced telecommunications systems, vehicles, medical equipment for hospitals and the more modest products which are part of any country's import trade. All this has to be insured.

Or has it? Like usury, insurance has sometimes come up against the tenets of the Muslim faith embodied in the Koran. Certain religious sections have not acknowledged insurance, feeling that the protection of their goods is in the hands of Allah. Relying on fate rather than insurance protection has helped neither broker nor insurance company.

However, that was a prob-

lem with the claims ratio to Middle East insurance has been acceptable although two nasty fires at Juffa of the Iran-Russian frontier where claims are estimated at \$150m, and at the port of Khorramshahr bring shudders to both broker and underwriter alike. On the whole, however, both groups agreed that there is growth still to come in Saudi Arabia and see a substantial potential in the emirates. They are not as yet looking for a similar expansion in Iran.

One of the few disturbing signs is one which may have been imported into the Middle East. The companies operating there, usually through an agency arrangement, are beginning to view the wholesale plunged into the area by the insurance brokers with a little concern. Part of this at least, a double-edged sword, is that joint ventures are the most common way into the market and some brokers are muscling into the underwriter's own on-site arrangements.

There is a suspicion that one outcome of the early days of the ports in the Middle East has been the fixing down rates. The problem is not new, development of the overland routes in Saudi Arabia and the same dimensions as those in Australia and South Africa, but the shadow of

Brokers compete for business in this fabled corner

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